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1 To 2

30 JULY 1919

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS—We have just unpacked a consignment of Rebuilt Remingtons No. 10, and Oliver No. 9. Superior in appearance. Mechanically perfect. Lowest prices. Call, or write immediately. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele: "WRITERTYPE."

IT'S a simple matter to keep your letters and copies up to the mark. Our Typewriter Ribbons, in all colours for all machines, give your letters the bright businesslike appearance that men admire. Our Carbon Papers make copies as clear and easy to read as Originals. A trial order will show you what life can be put into letters and Carbon copies. Repairs of Typewriters, a Speciality. Prompt attention to mofussil orders. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, Fort.

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the BEST is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at MEHTA & CO., 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SCIENCE VS. OPERATION Piles radically cured. Both external and internal of any standing. Price, Rs. 4 per phial. Leucoderma or White Leprosy. A Guranteed cure Rs. 4 per phial, A. WHITE & CO., Chemist, 59, Tollygunge, Calcutta. 3379

WANTED.—PATIENTS suffering from skin diseases of any kind, acute and chronic. Never failed, a single case taken. Apply Box No. 767, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3076

ALL forms of NERVOUS and *** DEBILITY, etc., safe and sure cure in four weeks, Rs. 5 per week. Three days' treatment sent free if cure is felt sure. Please write descriptions fully. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta G. P. O. W.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—STUDENTS for SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING taught within 2 months. SERVICE GUARANTEED. BOOK-KEEPING, CORRESPONDENCE, BANKING, etc. Apply for NEW SYLLABUS, PROF. LENTIN, 283, Hornby Road. 3568

WANTED—Aspiring STUDENTS to know that our new Session of classes will commence shortly, still room for few more students. For prospectus with revised terms, and hours of classes, see the PRINCIPAL, THE WOODSTOCK SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING SCHOOL, 251, Hornby Road, above Bessho and Co. 3477

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ADVANCE on good security Rs. 50,000. Apply F. R. DUBASH, Pallonjee Building, Charni Road. 3559

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Two 2nd class MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, previous experience necessary. For terms apply to Sheth RADHAKISHAN JAIKISON, Khandwa, C. P. 3482

WANTED.—A Competent TYPIST for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 871, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3479

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—Good SHORTHAND TYPIST. Salary Rs. 75 per month. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 3573

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply to Dr. JETHALAL VANMALIDAS VORA, Barbhai Mola, Bombay 3. 3557

WANTED an ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN for an up-country firm of Architects. Apply stating terms to Box No. 892, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3564

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER to teach a lady, English, sewing, knitting, etc. Apply Box No. 869, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3476

WANTED—A GRADUATE and an experienced MATRIC, also a DRAWING TEACHER with teacher's certificate (Pay Rs. 35.) Apply stating terms to CHAIRMAN, JUBILEE INSTITUTION, Umreth. 3510

WANTED—Experienced and competent TEACHERS, graduates preferred for the G. T. High School at Mandvi in Cutch State, salaries Rs. 60—5—80 and Rs. 80—5—100. Apply with copies of testimonials to SECRETARY, Goculdas T. Charities, No. 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 3570

WANTED—An experienced MANAGER for a large Wine and Provision shop in the Punjab, only those who have previously worked in this capacity need apply. Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 891, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3560B

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTANT and SALESMEN for a large European shop in the Punjab, with knowledge of Commercial correspondence, salary Rs. 80 to Rs. 150 with free lodging according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 889, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3560

WANTED.—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK and a CANVASSER. Hindu preferred. Salary Rs. 30 per month. The TABLET MFG. CO., 182, Ripon Rd., Bombay.

WANTED.—One TURNER and one FITTER. Fitter must know the line level work of the Carding Department of a Mill. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonial to the MANAGER, Khatau Makanji Mills, Byculla, Bombay. 3448

WANTED—A Smart SALESMAN for piece-goods, hosiery, chemicals, glass-ware and sundries. Must be able to form new connections. Pay according to ability. Also a JUNIOR CLERK TYPIST wanted. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 841, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3354

WANTED—Young men (18 to 23 years) for training as Supervisors in Workshops. Likelihood of graded service being started in the near future which will give good men prospects of rising. Apply with references giving previous experience, and certificates of character to The SUPERINTENDENT, Ammunition Factory, KIRKEE. 3553

WANTED—A distinguished GRADUATE with at least 3 years' experience in teaching for the post of first ASSISTANT TEACHER in the Marwadi Vidyalaya High School, Bombay (4). The teacher shall not be allowed to prepare for any examination or do any kind of remunerative work. Apply stating qualifications and terms to the SECRETARY at once. 3533

WANTED by a large Insurance Company, an experienced GENERAL MANAGER at Head Office to conduct all Insurance business including Life, Marine, Fire, Accident, etc. A very substantial salary offered with excellent prospects. Only men with vast knowledge need apply. Applications treated in the strictest confidence. Apply Box No. 886, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3354

WANTED—A MANAGER for the Nabha Estate, Simla, possessing a fairly good knowledge of English and Office routine, and also a knowledge of engineering-buildings roads, and electric fittings etc. The selected candidate will have to furnish security of Rs. 2,000 in cash or G. P. Notes. Apply at once with copies of testimonials and photographs (not to be returned) stating the salary expected, to the ADDITIONAL SECRETARY to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Nabha. 3551

WANTED—Temporary SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for anti-malarial duty in the Presidency including Sind on a consolidated salary of Rs. 77-8-0, which includes war allowance, and a special allowance of Rs. 25 in addition to travelling allowance under the Civil Service Regulations. Only those who have registered themselves under the Bombay Medical Act, VI of 1912, should apply, stating their previous service, age and the languages they know, to The PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona 3528

WANTED

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to finance consignments of grocery (Karyana) between rupees ten to twenty-five thousand. Safe return guaranteed with profit and interest For terms and particulars address to Box No. 847, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3376

WANTED TO BUY.—A STEAM ENGINE new or second-hand in good working order to work 30 Gins. Apply with particulars and terms to Box No. 883, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3524

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST to advance Joint Stock Coy. about Rs. 75,000 in busy cotton season. Apply V. J. VARDE, Lamington Road, Opposite Old Small Causes Court, Grant Road. 3521

WANTED—An experienced and Influential CANVASSER for Mill and Gin Stores. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 748, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3994

FOR SALE.

ORDERS registered for apples—9lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 5, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Dak Dunbar, P. O., Kulu, Panjab. 3003

FOR SALE.—Valuable BUILDING SITES at Peddar Road in plots of convenient sizes varying from 1500 to 2500 square yards. Apply Captain & Vaidya, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 3544

SEEDS—GARDEN SEEDS.—Fresh stock of English vegetable and flower seeds, just received. Send for free price list. PESTONJI P. POCHA & SONS, 9, Napier Road, Poona. 3119

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One Cottage and one Square PIANO of best make and in good condition. Apply Box No. 885, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3534

CHAFF CUTTERS, improved and latest, to cut fodder for cattle, now in a very limited number with us for Rs. 167 each. CLUBWALLA & Co., 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 3535

FOR SALE—Crossley Bros.' 18 h.-p. OIL ENGINE, S.S. type with two 8ft. by 4ft. tanks, pipe, fillings complete. P. J. MISTRY, Arab Lane, Grant Road. 3556

EXPANDED METAL.—FOR SALE at reduced rates, a quantity of Expanded Metal, various sizes and mesh. Apply for particulars to Messrs. W. H. BRADY and Co., Ltd., Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 3571

ALL Architects and Engineers will be pleased to learn that we have received fresh supply of the best quality Ferro-Prussiate and Ferro Gallic papers and linens. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

ARE YOU IN NEED of anything, say, Ink, Nibs, Account Books, Papers, Envelopes, Pencils, Files, Pens, Drawing Instruments, etc.?—Phone No. one-four-five and we will attend to your needs at once. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

FOR SALE—30 h.-p. DAIMLAR CAR. 7 seater, lamousine body, recently thoroughly overhauled, formerly a State Car, in good running order, set of tools, oil lamps and aceteline head lamps, Rs. 5,500 for immediate sale. Apply Box No. 890, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3560A

"N pleasure of Peace being signed we will sell our Chicago Long Distance Magneto, Telephones and Columbia Dry Cells at special reduced prices up to the end of September, 1919. Call for complete Catalogue and prices. CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., P. O. Box 459, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegrams: "CHIPHONE BOMBAY." 8

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 85, 110, 125, No. 8, Rs. 100	115
Oliver No. 3, Brief Size	125
American Rebuilt Oliver 5, B. S. and Tab.	175
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 200, 210.	225
Gujerati Remington No. 9, good as new.	225
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 9, 2 Colours.	
American Rebuilt Remington 10, Visible.	

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
pp. Petit Institute Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET;

TO BE LET—LAL BANGLOW on Gundvli side, at Andheri, to a Vegetarian Hindu family. Apply to POONSEE DEVSEE, Chich Bunder Road, during office hours. 3345

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-0
Third insertion	Rs. 2-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-0
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 1-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 3-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE CORNER PLOT OF LAND (330 square yards), near Gol Pitha, Khetwadi, opposite the new Lahiri Building, good for Motor Garage, Shops, etc. Apply Box No. 866, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 3464

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

FOR SALE.

FREEHOLD LANDED PROPERTY [illegible]000 square yards, with two large [illegible]ses on two big roads, very central for [illegible]ntre, Cinema, Shops, Residence, etc. Apply Box No. 865, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 3463

D. A. V. COLLEGE, LAHORE.

WANTED—A PROFESSOR of Economics to teach senior classes, starting salary up to Rs. 200 according to qualifications and an ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of English, starting salary up to Rs. 150, according to qualifications and experience. Apply, giving full particulars to the SECRETARY. 3475

JUBBULPORE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

POST OF JOINT SECRETARY.

APPLICATIONS are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 15th August next for the post of a Joint Secretary on Rs. 100-5-150 p.m. The post is pensionable and the selected candidate will be on probation for one year and will be required to deposit a cash security of Rs. 1,000 either in G. P. notes or other approved security.
Preference will be given to a graduate, strong in English and well up in all branches of correspondence and accounts work, and having experience in the re-organisation of Offices. A knowledge of Hindi will be an advantage.
Applicants must state (1) Age, (2) Educational qualifications, (3) Past services, (4) Present employment, and must send copies of testimonials which will not be returned.

K. T. CHATTERJI,
Secretary.
Municipal Committee.
Jubbulpore;
28th July, 1919. 3512

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

POONA RACES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will run between Victoria Terminus and Poona on 2nd, 9th, 16th, 20th, 23rd and 30th August, 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 20th, 24th and 27th September, and 4th and 11th October, 1919, for the Poona Races.
Two special trains will run on each date, i.e., one for first class and the other for second class passengers. On no account will a third be run.
For full particulars, see Poster notice at stations on this Railway, or apply to the STATION SUPERINTENDENT, Victoria Terminus, or to the undersigned.

W. ALEXANDER.
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 21st July, 1919. 3548

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Secretary, School Board, Karachi Municipality, whose duties will be as under:—
(a) To act as Secretary to the School Board.
(b) To supervise and control (under the direction of the School Board) all the Municipal Boys' and Girls' Schools and the Female Normal Class, and direct the teaching thereat.
(c) To control all the other establishment of the School Board and to see that the accounts of the Board are properly maintained.
(d) To prepare schemes for the extension of primary education and carry out the same.

A thorough and up-to-date knowledge of educational problems, and administrative experience and ability will be deemed special qualifications for the appointment.
The salary for the above post, which is pensionable, will be according to the option of the School Board as under:—
Either Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 500 by annual increments of Rs. 20 inclusive of Carriage allowance
or.
Rs. 350 per month rising to Rs. 450 per month by annual increments of Rs. 20 per month, plus a carriage allowance of Rs. 50 per month.
Applicants should state their age, educational qualifications, experience and language known and submit their application with copies of testimonials to undersigned before 31st August 1919.

(Sd.) GEO. W. LEWIS,
Acting Chief Officer,
Karachi Municipality.
Municipal Office, Karachi,
26th July, 1919.

NOTICE.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THOSE REQUIRING HEALTHY—RESIDENTIAL FLATS OR FOR ANY ONE DESIRING TO START A FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

TO LET—A big handsome BUILDING at Chowpaty at the foot of Sandhurst Bridge, commanding an excellent sea view. It will be ready within a few months and will be fitted up throughout with electric lights and fans and with the most modern sanitary arrangements. It has four residential blocks on each storey and big shops on the ground floor with two commodious motor garages and mezanine floors.

Eminently suitable for a fashionable hotel. For rent, etc., apply at the PREMISES. 3284

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DADAR-MATUNGA ESTATE.

THE TRUSTEES are prepared to receive applications from persons desirous of entering into Agreements to lease plots on this Estate.
The lands now offered lie on the East side of Kingsway between the proposed 100 feet East to West Road and the temporary Military Hospital and are within a few minutes walk of Dadar and Matunga stations.
Applications will be received up to 5 p.m (S. T.) on the 29th August next. Particulars may be had and plans seen at the Board's Offices. Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

J. T. BURGE, F.S.I.,
3469 Ag. Estate Agent.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

WEEKLY POSTAL EXPRESS DELHI TO BOMBAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE MAIL STEAMER.

EVERY FRIDAY, until further notice, accommodation will be provided for a limited number of First and Second Class passengers on the Postal Express leaving Delhi at 8-50 a.m. in connection with the Weekly Mail Steamer leaving Bombay on Saturdays:—
The timings are as under:—

		H.	M.
Delhi	Dep.	8	50
Muttra Junction	,,	11	12
Bayana	,,	12	33
Kotah Junction	,,	16	43
Ratlam	,,	21	14
Baroda	,,	1	42
Bombay	Arr.	9	50

The Postal Express runs direct to the Ballard Pier, Bombay, alongside the Steamer.
Connection is maintained at Delhi with the undermentioned trains:—
No. 4 Down leaving Peshawar at 7-30 hours Thursday.
No. 86 Down leaving Lahore at 20-0 hours. Thursday.
A Restaurant Car is provided throughout from Delhi.
The number of seats in the train is strictly limited, and they will be allotted by the STATION SUPERINTENDENT, DELHI only, to whom application should be made at least 48 hours before the departure time of the train. Seats will be allotted strictly in accordance with priority of applications.
Passengers are requested to label their luggage for Ballard Pier, Bombay.
NOTE.—Due to breaches on the line between Bharatpur and Bayana, the Express will be diverted via Agra Cantonment and Bayana, and arrive Bombay approximately at 10-50, instead of 9-50 until further.

B. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 18th July, 1919. 3511

PUBLIC NOTICES.

5 Per Cent. INCOME-TAX-FREE LOAN 1945-55

OPEN FROM 2ND JULY, 1919 TO 30TH AUGUST, 1919.

APPLICATIONS for the loan will be received at the Office of the undersigned on the ground floor of the Secretariat Building between 11 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays and 11 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on other working days.

C. W. C. CARSON.
Accountant General, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st July, 1919. 2958

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN UNITED ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in S. S.).

WE are authorized and we are prepared to accept the Marine Insurance risks at Tariff Rates from the 15th of August, 1919.

M. KANJI & Co.,
Agents, the Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd.
25-29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
3567

PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION

S. S. "KASADO MARU."

THE second class accommodation on this steamer has been abolished and remodelled to first class, but there is no change in the fares of the old second class

M. UCHIYAMA, Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Bombay, 29th July, 1919. 3569

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 7th August, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

By order of the Board,
D. M. WADIA & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th July, 1919. 3575

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited from graduates with honours in Philosophy or English for the acting appointment of Assistant to the Professor of English, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, on Rs. 100-10-200. Applications should reach the undersigned as early as possible and not later than the 7th August, 1919, and must be accompanied by testimonials.

J. G. COVERNTON,
Director of Public Instruction.
Office of the Director of Public Instruction
Poona, 28th July, 1919. 3552

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai DHNUBAIJI MANECKJI TALATI, of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Versova in the registration Sub-District of Salesette in the Taluka of Salette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 35 gunthas or 4935 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under part of Survey No. 82, and known as Plot No. 13 and bounded on the east by the Public Road on the West by the Sea-shore, on the north by building site No. 14 belonging to Khoja Allarkhia Jeevraj, on the South by the road and beyond it by building site No. 12 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.
Dated this 28th day of July, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA AND COMPANY.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3563

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED, a joint stock company, registered under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1882, having its registered office at Church Gate Street, in the City of Bombay have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients Messrs. GOKALDAS DOSSA & Co. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the bungalow, chawls and erections standing thereon situate at Kasba, Yeotmal in the Taluka and Registration District of Yeotmal, in the Berars, containing by admeasurement ten acres and eight gunthas forming a moiety of a larger piece of land, containing by admeasurement 20 acres and 16 gunthas bearing Survey No. 7 and assessed at Rupees Eleven and which piece of land is bounded, on or towards the North by a property known as Dravida's Press, on or towards the East by a property known as Khoja's Ginning Factory, on or towards the South by a public road and on or towards the West by a road leading from Yeotmal to Dhamangaon.
Dated this 29th day of July, 1919.

BHIMJI & Co.,
3572 Purchasers' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TULSIDAS MORARJI has contracted to sell the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written to our client. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure but some time back redeemed from payment of all tax to Collector together with the messuage tenement or bungalow standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ridge Road, Malbar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5839 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2711, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 7186 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Ridge Road, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Karmondas Madhowdas and now of Sunderbai Wardha daughter of Naraven Wasudeo Dabholker, on or towards the South partly by an open Channel and partly by the property of Vibhukhandas and on or towards the North by the property formerly of Nemchand Malachchand and now of Lalji Doongersey and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D ward No. 1248 (19 Street Nos. 110 and 112 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.
Dated this 28th day of July, 1919.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI ABDUL RAZAK HAJI HAROON, of Bombay, Mahammadan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell absolutely to our client, GULAMALI HASSANALI, free from all claims and incumbrances, the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 129 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 2nd Bhandari Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7419 Street No. 173 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 279, etc., New No. 7577, Old Survey Nos. 63-64-65, New Survey No. 4654 and containing by admeasurement 471 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East partly by the property of Haridas Kalandas, partly by the property of Gordhun Lalji Maharaj, partly by the property of Haji Ahmed Haji Abdulla, partly by the property of Kasi Ibrahim and partly by the property of Mahomed Marcoo, on the West by the Bhandari Street, on the North by the property of Nathoo Hira, on the South by the 1st Bhandari Street Cross Lane.
Dated this 29th day of July, 1919.

MIRZA, MIRZA & MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3574

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVA SADAN or SISTERS OF INDIA SOCIETY have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned pieces of land. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived. The said several pieces bear the following Survey and other Numbers:—
FIRSTLY.—All those several pieces or parcels of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Santa Cruz, Saja Bandra, on the East side of the B. B & C. I. Railway Line in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 10,333 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey and other Numbers as follows:—

Survey Nos.	Pot Nos.
93	10
93	23
93	24
93	9
93	10
93	25
95	9
334	5
334	6

and bounded on the North partly by the land belonging to Antom Juza Louis Souza, partly by the land belonging to Valliji Alli Boei and partly by the land belonging to Sorabji Jamsedji Sodawaterwalla, on the East partly by the land belonging to Sorabji Jamshedji Sodawaterwalla, partly by the land belonging to Hussonally Abdulally and partly by the land belonging to Sorabji Jamshedji, on the South partly by the land belonging to Jao Pharsoo Ghari, partly by the land belonging to Chapsey Banashee, partly by the land belonging to Francis Mano Gome and partly by the land belonging to Francis Mano and Abdool Hossein, and on the West partly by the land belonging to Ardeshir Bomanji Nusserwanji and beyond that by the land belonging to Antone Juza Louis Souza and partly by the land belonging to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate lying and being at Santa Cruz, Saja Bandra, on the East side of B. B. & C. I. Railway Line in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 303 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 103 and Pot No. 24 and bounded on the East partly by the land belonging to Juza Bras Kalasaud and partly by the land belonging to Bhikaji Guard, on the West by the land belonging to Chaturbhuj Bhagwan, on the North by the land belonging to Hansraj Damoder and on the South by the land belonging to Antone Juza Louis Souza.
Dated this 26th day of July, 1919.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
3566 Purchasers' Attorneys.

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LECAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. RAGHAVJI PURSHOTAM and CURMALLI HASSAM have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that vacant piece of ..... land forming part of a large piece of land belonging to the Vendors, situate at Forjett Street, in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,623 square yards or thereabouts and marked as plot No. 2 on the plan of the whole property and registered on the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 406, 442, New No. A/2290 and A2319, Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 1/7066 and bounded on the East partly by vacant land and further by plot No. 17 and partly by plot No. 18, on the said plan, on the west by the proposed Road, on the North by other land belonging to the Vendors and on the South partly by plot No. 18, and partly by plot No. 1 belonging to the Vendors and which premises are assessed under D Ward Nos. 3411, 3412 3413 and 3414, and Street No. 224 (1-2) and 3.

Dated this 28th day of July 1919.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3562

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ESOOFALLY BAKASJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement (520) five hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts situate and being plot No. 2 of the Bombay City Improvement Trust Boards, Sandhurst Road (East) estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and is bounded on the East by Plot No. 3 of the said estate, on the South by Sandhurst Road, on the South-West and West by the Falkland Road, on the North-West by second Patham Street and on the North by the land of the Board laid out as a service passage which said piece of land demised forms portion of land bearing New Survey Nos. 5101, 5102, 5147 and 5148 together with the building thereon of a ground and three upper floors consisting of shops, godowns and offices on the ground floor and residences on the upper floors, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 6770 and 6771 (1) and Street Nos. 769 to 185 2 odd numbers inclusive and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1919.

KHANDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
3565 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MUNSIFF OF COIMBATORE.

O. S. No. 336 of 1919.

S. K. VISHAGANDA CHATTY ..... Plaintiff.

DHATHADRI GOPAL RAO SIROTTI ..... Defendant.

To the defendant above named—

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff in the above Suit has filed a Suit for Rs. 327-12-0 principal and interest due on cloth dealings to the plaintiff by the defendant, that the suit is posted for hearing on 5th August, 1919, and that unless you appear and show cause against it either in person or by duly authorised pleader, the suit will be heard exparte.

C. M. RAMCHANDRA CHETTIAR,
H. C. Vakil for plaintiff.

Coimbatore, 24th July, 1919. 3561

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 CASES BICYCLE PLAYING CARDS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 30th day of July, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms next to the Apollo Street, Post Office Fort, Bombay by order of Messrs. Haji Suleman Habib and Sons, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Muller Maclean and Co., Ld., the Indenting Office concerned.

S.S. "City of Rangoon."

Repeat, 3355, Bombay 2203.—No. 16/21 equal to 6 cases each containing 6 gross. Bicycle Playing Cards No. 808 first quality.

Playing Card Co., of U. S. A.

Terms.—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 3 days.

AUCTION, SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 1ST AUGUST, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on Friday, the 1st day of August 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the shop in the Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass and procelainware, fancy teapoys marble top tables, tapestry upholstered suite, glass silver cabinets, sweet toned Cottage piano, by Soundy, Jost Fan, Pathephone machine, kith records, file cabinets, English cabinets, zoonda almyrahs, iron safe with stand, wearing apparel handsome almyrahs, handsome cabinets, roll top writing tables book cases carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chair, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

"Indian" motor bicycle with side car.

The property of T. Williams, Esq., and others, catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th July, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th July 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 251, Hornby Road, above Messrs. Bessho and Co., and next to the Fire Brigade Station, valuable household furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, square and oval dining tables, siderboard, dinner wagons, iron bed steads, cloth press wash-hand table, easy chairs, rich pictures, one miniature Billiard table with accessories, electric fan, curtains, utensils, etc., etc. The property of H. E. Griffiths, Esq.

The property is on view

AUCTION SALE OF BLACK SHELL SHAWLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the parties concerned:—

B. E. K. H. O. R. 2054 No. 218-219 equal to 2 bales, 200 dozens Black Shell Shawls, 51in. by 51in.

B. E. K. H. O. R. 2054 No. 221-223 equal to 3 bales, 300 dozens Black Shell Shawls, 51in. by 51in.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GALVANISED FLEXIBLE WIRE ROPE.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of the concerned,—

8 coils each 1,000 ft. long galvanised flexible wire rope, 1 inch circumstance weight 150 lbs.

19 coils each 1,000 ft. long galvanised flexible wire rope 1¼ inch circumference weight 275 lbs.

4 coils each 1,000 ft. long galvanised flexible wire rope 1½ inch circumference weight 370 lbs.

3 coils each 1,000 ft. long galvanised flexible wire rope 2 inches, circumference weight 600 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF RED LEAD, BOBBINS SHUTTLES, AND HAMMERS.

On SATURDAY the 2nd proximo at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

R. R. & Co. 400 kegs red lead.

R. R. & Co. No. 21/2 equal to 22 cases bobbins.

R. R. & Co. 003 No. 7/10, 15 equal to 5 cases shuttles.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

G. D. K. 535, 537, 538, 540, 541, equal to 36 cases hammers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY the 2nd proximo at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 bay arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1-20 H.P. 4 cylinder, 5 seater, Ford motor car, Landaulette body, fitted with magneto, lately overhauled and painted in good running order.

1-20 H.P. 4-cylinder, 5 seater, "Dodge" motor car open torpedo body, Zenith carburator, new Michellin tubes and tyres, in perfect running order.

1-12 H. P. 4-cylinder 2 seater "Calabri" motor car Bosch magneto, Zenith carburator electric dynamo, in working order.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 4th proximo at 4 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Waudby Road Fort, the best Building Materials of the late Khan Bahadur Muncherji Murzban House, known as "Goolistan" the building materials are very strong and serviceable and suitable for erecting another building. The wood work and iron work is superb and very useful.

The property is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 30th July, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS.

AUCTION SALE OF LOOSE PEARLS, PEARL BANGLES, NOSE-RING SET WITH PEARLS, DIAMONDS AND EMERALDS, RUBY RINGS, ETC.

Under instructions from Mr. Chimanlal Virchand and on account and risk of the mortgagee, Mr. Dayabhai Tapidas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 4th August, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the following jewellery consisting of:—

Loose pearls, pearl bangles, nose-ring with pearls, diamonds and emeralds, ruby ring, one padak of Valandi diamonds, Hiraparab's dapai containing 37 pieces, one bundle of pearls etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required and the jewellery will be on view from Saturday.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 29th July, 1919.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OFFICE FURNITURE, FITTINGS FANNERIES ETC.

Messrs. RICHARD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the offices of the Deputy Controller of (Hides) Dharavi, Bombay, (5 minutes walk from Mahim Railway Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway), at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) on SUNDAY, 3rd August, 1919, by order of the Deputy Controller of Hides, a large amount of most excellent office furniture, Tannery fittings comprising setting tables, knives, pumps, scales, bells, etc. Also some Chemicals, hoop iron, mats, sweet oil, etc

A deposit of 25 per cent shall be required at the time of sale.

Property on view from 1st August.

Catalogues from the office and the Auctioneers from 27th instant.

RICHARD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th July, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

SALE OF ROSE NAILS AND HORSE SHOE AND OX SHOE NAILS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. wil sell by Public Auction TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 30th July, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms the following, by order of Messrs. S. Gandy and Co. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting indentors:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Motilal Mondas and Co.:—

Ex. S. S. Sumatra.

S. G. and Co. 5516 Bombay—930/1219—290 kegs each 1 cwt. Rose Nails S. S. "brand sizes" 4 to 8.

M. M. and Co. 5539 Bombay—1/95—95 bundles (380 cases) Horse Shoe Nails, E. quality "M. Crown" brand Nos. 3 to 7.

M. M. and Co. 5542 Bombay—1/120—120 cases Ox Shoe Nails, J. B. quality, "M. Crown" brand sizes 1¼ to 1½.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Esoofalli Mahomedalli and Co.:—

Ex. S. S. "Sumatra."

S. G. and Co. 5517 Bombay—1221/1370—150 kegs each 1 cwt. Rose Nails, S. S. "brand" sizes 4 to 10.

E. M. G. 5541 Bombay—191/265—75 bundles containing 300 cases Horse Shoe Nails Equality, M. Crown Brand, Nos. 3 to 7.

E. M. G. 5544 Bombay—221/270—50 cases Ox Shoe Nails, J. B. quality "M. Crown" brand, sizes 1¼ to 1½.

On account and at the risk of Mulla Tyebally Mulla Noorbhoy:—

Ex. S. S. "Sumatra."

M M 5540 Bombay—96/190—95 bundles containing 380 cases Horse Shoe Nails, E quality "M. Crown" brand Nos. 3 to 7.

M. M. 5543 Bombay—121/220—100 cases Ox Shoe Nails, J. B. quality "M. Crown" brand, sizes 1¼ to 1½.

Further particulars may be obtained of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th July, 1919.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE FANCY ENGLISH WHITE DHOTEES.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govinddas Tulsidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. D. Satyanaryan and Co.

7 Packages superior fine fancy English white dhotees No. 905, Ralli's goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 PACKAGES MULLS.

ON THURSDAY, the 31st instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharmrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Purshottam Makanji and Co., and on account and at the risk, of the defaulting purchaser and the party defaulting to act under provision of the Resolution of 7th July, 1919, of the Board Committee of the Bombay English White Piecegoods Association (partner of mill agent's shop of Messrs. Manibhoy Gokulbhoy and Co.), and Seth Panachand Indarji (general broker of Shroff's Piece-goods, Fort, and Japanese Piecegoods) and Seth Liladhar Shavji trading in the name of Seth Hirglal Ambalal at Lakhmidas Khimji Market.

3 packages mulls No. YYY or other.
2 packages mulls No. YYYY or other.
3 packages mulls No. 389 or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH DHOTEES.

ON FRIDAY, the 1st August at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA, and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govinddas Tulsidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Runchordas Mathurdas and Co., of Shaik Memon Street.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior, fine, fancy English Grey Dhotees quality of No. 501, number whatever may come, 8/10 yards 50 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior, fine, fancy English White Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come, 8/9 yards 45 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine fancy English Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come 8/10 yards 50 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES DHOTEES (CHOWLAS).

On FRIDAY, the 1st August, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa G. Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Vadilal Purshottam and on account and at the risk of the concerned.—

4 packages each 200 Chowlas (Dhotees), No. and 16 yards.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 30th July, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Re. 1 per inch per insertion in single column.

TO-NIGHT
COMMENCES OUR GRAND NEW SERIAL
THE
Mystery of the Double Cross
featuring.
MOLLY KING
A FEATURE-SERIAL OF MYSTERY AND LOVE.
In 15 Episodes.
FIRST THREE EPISODES THIS WEEK.
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.

LOOK OUT for the GIRL WITH THE MYSTERIOUS MARK on her shoulder. There is a strange mystery connected with her. Would you like to find it out? Then start seeing this fascinating serial to-day. It will grip your attention from the very start.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY
at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
PRIZE SHOWS
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5-15.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"ANNEXING BILL"

Love and Laughs
Mystery Romance
Good Clean Comedy

A Riot of Fun
A Gale of Laughs
A Storm of Sensation

Featuring
Gladys Hulette and Creighton Hale

SHE GAVE UP A MILLION DOLLARS
JUST FOR THE LOVE OF ONE FELLOW

The Darkest Cloud has a Silver Lining—and the Longest Lane has a Turning! After seven years of hopeless gloomy internment Edmond Dantes emerges into Light and Freedom and Kismet puts him in possession of millions and millions hidden in the grottos of a desert island.

This forms the Second Instalment—5000 feet this Week
of the
COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO

So enthralling and soul-gripping are the situations depicted on the Screen by the star actors engaged in this Serial that you almost hear the whole house breathing hard with pent-up sympathy and anxiety.
The rush on our Booking Offices is undiminished. The Film is winning golden opinions all round among the high and low circles.

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road).
A sprightly Comedy in the Programme.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 P.m. (S.T.)

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT
PATHE'S SUPREME SERIAL OFFERING
Featuring
PEARL WHITE,
PEERLESS FEARLESS QUEEN OF THE SERIAL KINGDOM, AS THE
"LIGHTNING RAIDER."
A Philanthropic Thief who steals for fun and excitement, but becomes the Ally of Tom Norton in his desperate fight with "Wu Fang," the arch-Criminal.
YOU MUST SEE IT TO-DAY.
PATHE GAZETTE
containing complete Scenes of
DERBY
Time: 7, 8-45 and 10.30 p.m. daily.
PRICES FROM RS. 10 TO AS. 3.

Third Instalment—Episodes 7, 8, 9 of the Universal Serial Extraordinary
"THE LURE OF THE CIRCUS"
Featuring
THE DARING, DASHING, RECKLESS
EDDIE POLO
also The Universal Screen Magazine and a Splended Comic at your own favourite Picture Palace

THE MAJESTIC
(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.)
Four Shows everyday at 5-15: 7; 8-45; and 10-30.
PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

GAIETY CINEMA
THURBER
AND
THURBER
will present
Amazing and Astounding Feats
with
Charlie Kidnappers
and
OTHER COMIC FILMS
No Dance *No Dance*
To-day 1 Show at 6-45.

Box	Rs.	8 0 0
Orchestra (first five rows)	„	3 0 0
First class (rear Orchestra)	„	2 0 0
Balcony	„	1 0 0
Second Class ..	„	0 8 0
Third Class ..	„	0 4 0

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m
THE TRINITY OF DRAMATIC FORCE.
HALL CAINE .....The Author.
DERWENT HALL CAINE ..... The Actor.
And The Book
The most famous of all the
DRAMAS OF GREAT WRITERS.
"THE DEEMSTER"
"THE DEEMSTER"
"THE DEEMSTER"
Its appeal in picture form is tremendous.
No character can win your sympathy as does Dan Mylrea prodigal son, black sheep and outcast, as portrayed by Derwent Hall Caine in
"THE DEEMSTER"
BY
HALL CAINE.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Commencing Wed. 6th Aug. at 9-30 p.m.
Maurice E. Bandman
presents the
BANOMAN OPERA CO.
Wed. Thurs. & Fri., 6th 7th: & 8th Aug. at 9-30 p.m.
The Great American Musical Success
"CANARY COTTAGE"
For the first time in India.
Saturday and Sunday 9th and 10th August
"VAUDEVILLE"
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
Sunday 10th At 5-30 p.m.
Plans will open on Thursday 31st July at ROSE & Co.

SAFETY RAZOR.

SAFETY RAZOR rivals "Gillet", identical in appearance and use, at one-third the "Gillet" price. Use the "Gillet" blades, British made, complete in case with six "Gillet" blades for Rs. 5 (five) only, "Gillet" blades price Rs. 2-8 a dozen. (Postage extra), direct from the importers.
THE INTERNATIONAL STORES.
325, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOLD TYPE EDITIONS BY G. W. M. REYNOLDS.

		Rs.	a.
(1)	Mysteries of the Court of London, 17 vols.	12	0
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(4)	Bronze Statue in 4 vols.	3	8
(5)	Loves of the Harem in 4 vols.	3	0
(6)	Mary Stuart in 2 vols.	1	4
(7)	Rye House Plot in 4 vols.	3	0
(8)	May Middleton in 2 vols.	1	8
(9)	Pickwick Abroad in 3 vols.	2	4
(10)	Seamstress in 2 vols.	2	0
(11)	Coral Island in 4 vols.		
(12)	Empress Eugene's Boudoir in 3 vols.	2	4
(13)	Spirits of the Lake in one volume, complete	0	10
		3	0
(14)	Kenneth in 4 vols.		
(15)	Master Timothy's Book Case in 8 vols.	1	12

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MADRAS.

G. W. M. Reynold's BOLD TYPE EDITIONS

	Rs.	a.
GRACE DARLING or The Heroine of the Fern Island	0	12
Mary Price 8 vols. Re. 5 Parricide 3 vols.	1	12
Faust 2 vols. Re. 1-8 Wagner 3 vols.	1	12
Seamstress 2 vols. Re. 1 Margaret 4 vols.	2	0
Necromancer 3 vols. 2-4 Agnes 9 vols.	6	0
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Robert Macaire 2 vols.	1	0
Young Duches 4 vols.	3	0
Bronze Statue 4 vols.	2	0
Canonbury House 3 vols.	2	4
Rosa Lambert 4 vols.	3	0
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Mysteries of London 13 vols.	7	0
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Empress Eugene's Boudoir 3 vols.	2	4
May Middleton 2 vols.	1	8
Rye House Plot 4 vols.	3	0
Pickwick Abroad 3 vols.	2	8
Loves of the Harem 4 vols.	3	0
Young Fisherman Complete	0	10
Master Timothe's Book Case 3 vols.	1	12
Mysteries of Paris by Eugene Sue 2 vols.	1	0
"Kenneth", 4 Vols.	3	0

Postage Extra.
Apply to N. M. SWAMI & Co.
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LEADING SANSKRIT ASTROLOGER
PALMIST AND CLAIREVOYANT.

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When in difficulty, worry, or trouble, consult us and save yourself lifetime sorrow and misery. Be guided by your astral friends and your horoscope.

If you are losing money in business, shares, cotton, silver, yarn, linseed, etc., come to us and we will forcast you the daily truthful fall and rise all over India by our prayers and mantras and assist you to recoup your losses.

IF YOU NEED

High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces, Hotels and Messes. Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

Furniture for Sale & Hire
AT MODERATE RATES.
ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA
Allabux Building, 29-33 Chuckla St.,
Tele { graph—CAMPKINS / phone—2148.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 29.

The outstanding feature of yesterday's weather was very heavy rainfall in the Punjab and Gujrat, while little rain fell in north-east India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west and Central Punjab, Rajputana, Gujrat, Konkan and north Madras coast and local in Burma, Kashmir, Lower Sind, the Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, the north-west Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Central India.

The chief amounts:—Mergui three inches, Tavoy four, Rangoon and Mandalay one and a half, Agra a half, Delhi a quarter, Lahore seven, Sialkot and Lyallpur two, Multan three, Montgomery two, Gulmarg and Sonamarg a half, Cherat and Hyderabad (Sind) three quarters, Jodhpur and Ajmer one, Mount Abu one and a half, Deesa four, Rajkot seven, Surat three quarters, Ahmedabad and Bhuj a quarter, Seoni two, Bombay one and a half, Marmagoa one, Belgaum one and a half, Aurangabad a quarter, Kurnool and Cocanada a half, Masulipatam one and a half and Calingapatam two.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in the Punjab.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 29th July 1919.	Total since 1st June 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 29th July.	
			1917	1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	1 38	47 44	27 77	15 4
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	2 35	51 63	29 59	14 68
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	2 14	49 58	28 99	15 64
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	2 29	54 49	.. ..	17 55

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 28th July 1919

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 6 p.m. & 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.573 Inch.
Temperature of Air	80.9 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.3 ,,
Dew Point	76.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.854 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	10.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	83.7 ,,
Minimum do.	75.2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.W.
Movement of Wind	358 Miles.
Fall of Rain	1.26 Inchs
Total fall during month	24.02 ,,
Do. do. year	47.48 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th.	0.07 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	29	m	0	28	7	29	m	6	15	15	9
Wed.	30	m	1	7	27	6	30	m	6	54	16	4
Thur.	31	m	1	29a	28	9	31	m	7	31	17	2
	Aug.						Aug.					
Fri.	1	m	2	1a	28	0	1	m	8	17a	17	0
		m	2	30	26	6		m	8	6	18	2
Sat.	2	m	2	31a	27	2		m	8	51a	17	5
		m	3	10	25	9	2	m	8	40	19	2
Sun.	3	m	3	0a	26	4		m	9	24a	17	10
		m	3	53	25	0	3	m	9	18	20	1
Mon.	4	m	3	31a	25	6		m	10	2a	18	2
		m	4	43	24	5	4	m	10	6	21	0
			4	10a	24	9		m	10	52a	18	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July 29 (Tuesday)	Sunrise 6h. 14m.	Sunset 7h.	16m.
,, 30 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 7h.	16m.
,, 31 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 7h.	15m.
Aug 1 (Friday)	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 7h.	15m.
,, 2 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 7h.	14m.
,, 3 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 16m.	,, 7h.	14m.
,, 4 (Monday)	,, 6h. 16m.	,, 7h.	13m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	5d. 8h.	47-2m. a.m.
Full Moon	13d. 11h.	32-2m. a.m
Last Quarter	20d. 4h.	33 0m. p.m.
New Moon	27d. 10h.	51-4m. pm.

WEATHER REPORT.

S S Claveresk, Captain W. E. Carr, arrived here from Colombo, weather experienced during the voyage, very heavy monsoon and heavy rain.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind, Captain W. B. Palmer, arrived here from Sydney via Melbourne and Colombo, weather experienced during the voyage, strong monsoon, heavy sea and rain.

S S Clan Alpine, Captain W. J. Lennox, arrived here from Glasgow via Cardiff, Birkenhead and Port Said, weather experienced during the voyage strong monsoon to 64degs. E, light shower this morning.

S S Dunera, Captain E. P. Fish, arrived here from Shanghai via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, weather experienced during the voyage, fresh monsoon rough, sea and swell.

S S Lawmoor, Captain J. Evans arrived here from Aden, weather experienced during the voyage, strong S.-W. to W. S.-W. winds.

S S Schooner Utophia, Captain R. Parcon, put back from sea on account of rough stress of weather during the voyage.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 29th July, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 6.73in. of rain and Delhi 0.30in. Skies are heavily clouded in the north Punjab and are lightly clouded in the east. Humidity is locally above normal. Day temperature is generally below normal and the deficiency is as high as 19 deg. at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain; Agra reports 0.57in., Mainpuri 0.10in., Jhansi 0.49in. and Cawnpore 0.12in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Rajputana except in the northern districts; Jodhpur has had 1.23in., Mount Abu 1.40in., Ajmer 1.07in. and Kotah 0.12in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. In Rajputana humidity is above normal and day temperature is below the average; the deficiency in the latter amounts to 14 deg. at Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and Kathiawar and in places it has been very heavy; Bhuj reports 0.22in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.94in., Rajkot 7.05in., Surat 0.70in., Ahmedabad 0.23in. and Deesa 4.10in. Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rain. Humidity is in excess in north Gujarat. Temperature is below normal in Gujarat and the east of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has occurred locally in the west of the division; Saugor has had 0.11in., Khandwa 0.15in. and Akola 0.24in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Night temperature is in excess at Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 1.33in., Ratnagiri 0.51in., Mormugao 1.02in. and Karwar 0.54in. Skies are overcast generally.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan; Belgaum reports 1.27in., Ahmednagar 0.16in. Malegaon 0.10in., Aurangabad 0.34in. and Hyderabad 0.12in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—A strong monsoon continues on the west coast, but it has been less active in Malabar and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Hyderabad, Gujarat, Kathiawar, south Rajputana and the United Provinces, and local in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and on the Madras coast. Very heavy falls have occurred at Lahore, Deesa and Rajkot. Day temperature is low over the greater part of north-west India.

No large change appears likely except for some extension in the central parts of the country.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 28th July, 1919:—

There has been no marked development of the slight depression at the head of the Bay and rainfall continues light over north-east India. The Arabian Sea current has given well distributed rain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the west of the United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces, on the west coast of the Peninsula, and in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad, and local in Bihar and Orissa, the east of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the North-west Frontier Province, south Hyderabad, Mysore and on the east Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal and Baluchistan.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui three inches; Tavoy six; Moulmein five; Maymyo a half; Chittagong four; Cuttack one; Gaya one and a half; Bareilly a quarter; Dharampore one and a half; Sialkot one; Khushab, Cherat a half; Parachinar one-tenth; Harnai one-eighth; Udaipur a quarter; Seoni three-quarters; Hanamkonda a quarter; Meresra four.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on TUESDAY the 29th of July, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Min. Temp. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (28th) ..	94.3	82.9	75	..	0	0
Jask ..	94.0	82.6	89	..	0	—0.08
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th) ..	92.2	85.0	82	..	0	—0.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	88.6	77.2	77	..	12.94	+3.75
Rawalpindi ..	90.8	74.7	87	6.73	10.85	+4.11
Lahore ..	81.2	79.0	81	..	3.14	—2.33
Ambala ..	93.1	80.0	72	..	10.85	+0.37
Delhi ..	87.6	80.4	85	0.30	4.35	—5.89
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	91.5	80.2	85	0.57	8.79	—2.09
Mainpuri ..	93.3	79.1	83	0.10	9.60	+0.64
Jhansi ..	90.6	78.6	85	0.49	26.05	+10.98
Cawnpore ..	92.6	83.7	83	0.12	9.95	—2.71
Allahabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobanad ..	107.3	86.0	89	..	0.14	—1.00
Karachi ..	86.9	78.7	89	..	0.26	—3.63
Ajmer ..	81.4	76.9	87	1.07	7.34	—0.83
Jaipur ..	88.0	77.2	84	0.02	8.54	—0.96
Kotah ..	89.6	79.6	84	0.12	11.50	+0.15
Mount Abu ..	69.2	65.4	97	1.40	14.75	—10.77
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	90.2	75.1	85	0.22	2.38	—6.14
Dwarka ..	86.3	80.7	85	..	4.07	—5.01
Veraval ..	81.9	80.6	89	0.06	5.29	—5.75
Rajkot ..	82.2	74.1	91	7.05	17.11	—1.98
Bhavnagar Para ..	94.0	78.2	91	0.94	5.54	—5.61
Surat ..	81.8	74.3	88	0.70	21.37	—8.60
Ahmedabad ..	86.4	75.0	93	0.23	10.19	—5.72
Deesa ..	87.0	76.9	98	4.10	10.83	—0.06
Neemuch ..	82.8	74.5	89	..	8.43	—3.73
Indore ..	85.1	73.1	91	0.02	22.92	+8.10
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	87.8	77.5	83	..	23.60	—0.65
Saugor ..	86.2	73.8	86	0.17	17.82	—1.80
Hosangabad ..	87.5	74.2	93	..	25.35	+4.98
Khandwa ..	84.9	74.3	86	0.18	13.65	+0.14
Akola ..	88.7	74.5	78	0.27	18.15	+2.71
Amraoti ..	87.4	76.9	78	0.63	12.06	—3.16
Nagpur ..	89.8	76.2	79	0.08	28.90	+6.72
Chanda ..	87.7	76.2	77	0.08	23.14	+0.09
Raipur ..	86.2	77.7	69	..	36.65	+14.80
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	83.7	77.5	89	1.33	47.44	+4.64
Ratnagiri ..	83.1	75.3	81	0.81	60.25	—1.37
Marmugoa ..	82.9	..	95	1.02	57.18	—8.39
Karwar ..	82.6	76.6	91	0.57	67.81	—6.92
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	82.2	73.5	92	0.10	9.67	+0.25
Ahmednagar ..	81.1	70.8	88	0.16	8.21	—0.55
Poona ..	80.5	72.4	89	0.08	8.47	—3.47
Sholapur ..	86.5	74.1	70	..	11.51	+2.58
Bijapur ..	88.8	71.1	78	..	4.86	—0.59
Belgaum ..	74.3	67.7	92	1.27	17.06	—7.22
Aurangabad	81.8	71.9	94	0.34	9.17	—2.86
Nizamabad (Indur)	84.8	73.7	81	0.08	13.67	—1.59
Hyderabad ..	84.8	72.5	77	0.12	15.55	+2.91
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	84.9	75.6	88	0.06	58.40	—14.53
Calicut ..	81.3	76.5	94	0.01	48.25	—15.48
Cochin ..	84.7	75.5	86	0.06	47.14	—3.65
Colombo ..	83.6	76.6	94	..	7.46	—5.87
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	87.2	75.5	87	1.40	11.97	+1.64
Bellary ..	88.3	75.7	62	..	2.17	—1.53
Cuddapah ..	91.9	76.2	94	0.06	13.86	+7.31
Madras ..	87.7	78.9	69	0.10	8.65	+3.17
Bangalore ..	79.1	65.8	84	..	7.28	+0.45
Coimbatore ..	87.2	67.5	55	..	1.84	—1.32
Trichinopoly ..	95.1	80.1	57	..	5.73	+3.11
Negapatam ..	94.9	79.9	64	..	5.07	+2.08

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 29th July, 1919, was 29.755 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

DECREE PASSED IN FAVOUR OF PLAINTIFF.

Gomtibai ..... Plaintiff

v.

Narandas Vallabhdas ..... Defendant.

(Before Mr. Justice Pratt.)

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff, a Hindu wife, for restitution of conjugal right with her husband and for recovery of arrears of maintenance.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan and Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. V. F. Taraporevala appeared for the defendant.

Briefly, the facts as alleged by the plaintiff were these. The parties are Bhatias by caste and the plaintiff was married to the defendant in 1908, and resided with the defendant in the house of the defendant's father for about five years. During this period she was continually ill-treated by her mother-in-law. As she was unable to bear the ill-treatment any longer, and as she suffered severely owing to the ill-treatment, she left her husband's place. She alleged that the defendant was a member of a joint and undivided Hindu family, which owned a thriving business yielding a net annual income of about two lakhs of rupees. It was further alleged that the defendant after his return from Japan had started a business of his own which was also prontable; and that the aggregate value of the property owned by the defendant's family was ten lakhs of rupees. The plaintiff, therefore, claimed maintenance at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per month from 1st May, 1912, when she was obliged to live separate on account of the ill-treatment. In 1913, the defendant left India for Japan and returned to Bombay about eighteen months ago. In September 1917, the plaintiff called upon the defendant to live with her, but he sent no reply. The defendant's parents also distinctly gave her to understand that on no account was she to be allowed to live with the defendant. She therefore filed the present suit for restitution of conjugal rights.

DENIAL OF ACTS OF CRUELTY.

The defendant denied the acts of cruelty and ill-treatment attributed to his mother. He stated, however, that it was impossible for him to live with her. He said that he never refused to pay her reasonable maintenance.

He denied his being joint with his father and uncles and also denied having any interest in their business. He said that after his return from Japan, he carried on export and import business on a small scale with capital borrowed from his father, but did not make any appreciable profit in the said business.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for restitution of conjugal rights and as for maintenance, referred the matter to the Commissioner for Taking Accounts to ascertain the interest of the defendant in the joint family estate, if any, and to ascertain the income, means and property of the defendant and also the stridhan property of the plaintiff. The defendant was ordered to pay the costs of the plaintiff.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH OF JULY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

559-18—Daph. F and D, Nagindas Purnamchand Nanvati a firm vy Gordhandas Vallabhdas Amin and D. Part heard.

SHORT CAUSE.

1416-19—Dubash and Co, Messrs Ramgopal Madhavprasad a firm v Haribhai Amichand, N C Dalal.

LONG CAUSES.

887-18—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Ranglal Jankidas and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

1074-18—Matubhai J and M, Jaffer Sheermahomed v Hoosein A Peerbhoy, Bhaishanker K and G.

1227-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Padamsey Goculdas a firm v Hormusji Bejonji Choksey and anr, In person, Forbes and Co.

978-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhai Kalianji v Ishwardas Gorukhram, Jamsedji R and D.

448-18—Dubash and Co, Soni Devraj Rana v Jamnadas Narotamdas a firm, Khandvala and Co.

1256-18—Shamrao M and H, Jamnadas Narotamdas a firm v Soni Devraj Rana and ors, Dubash and Co.

296-19—N C Dalal, Jugmohandas Laxmidas Sutana v Kanaylal Revashanker Joshi, Madhowji K and Ch.

1347-18—Mulla and M, Messrs Narrotamdas Hemraj and Bros a firm v Hormusji Hirjibhoy Wadia and ors, Little & Co.

1349-18—Shamrao M and H, Harakchand Mansukhlal v Chunilal Nanalal, Dubash and Co.

1096-18—Khanderao L and M, Ibrahim Thaverbhai a firm v Nasarwanji Masani Mulji and Th.

716-19—M B Chothia, Messrs Premchand Chimanlal a firm v Kakalbhai Umedchand a firm, Daph F and D.

297-18—Merwanji K & Co., Babu Kalicharandas v. Aga Cumberalli bin Aga Hossan Lord & ors, Hiralal Th & Co., Mulla & Mulla.

844-18—N C Dalal, Nagardas Chhaganlal v. Hirachand Valchand, Motichand and D.

751-18—Bhimji and Co, Kessavji Ghellabhai v Dharamsey Meghji a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

754-18—Mulla & M, Hanumanprasad Begaria v. W C Morley, Raghavaya N & Co.

713-17—Dubash & Co., Chimaniram Motilal a firm v. Punamchand Kaluram and ors, Khandvalla & Co.

809-17—Dubash and Co., Chimaniram Motilal a firm v. Sobhagmal Himatmal and ors, Khandwalla & Co.

1522-18—Pandia and Co., Messrs R Hatimbhoy & Co. a firm v. Hasanalli Mulla Gulam Hoosein, Little and Co.

1350-17—Ard H D and Co, Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Patel and anr v Sarabai widow and anr, Smetham B and Co, Matu J and M.

1117-18—Bhai K and Gir, Meghji Lakhmidas v Lalchand Damodhar a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

1123-18—N C Dalal, Wadilal Nathubhai and Sons a firm v Ramprasad Mulchand, Purnanand and Club.

GRAIN CONTROL.

MAXIMUM RATES FOR THE WEEK.

The Director of Civil Supplies has issued the following list showing below the maximum rates for Bombay City for the week beginning 30th July 1919:

RICE

	Wholesale per bag, of 168 lbs Ex Godown	Ex Dock cur terms	Rate per Retail in pialas, mapli
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rice			
Cargo (16 parts.)	10 12 0	10 4 0	0 6 0
Big Mill Special	11 6 0	10 14 0	0 6 6
Nakranji ..	11 6 0	10 14 0	0 6 6
Larun ..	11 6 0	10 14 0	0 6 6
Small Mill ..	11 12 0	11 4 0	0 7 0
S. Q. ..	12 0 0	11 8 0	0 6 9
Europe No. 2 .	12 9 0	12 1 0	0 7 0
Europe No. 1.	12 15 0	12 7 0	0 7 6
S. Q. Chanduba	12 2 0	11 10 0	0 6 9
Mill Sughandi	13 7 0	12 15 0	0 7 6
Long Boiled ...	14 10 0	14 2 0	0 8 3
Milched Boiled	14 2 0	13 10 0	0 8 0
Mandla ..	15 10 0	15 2 0	0 8 9

NOTE. The basis of conclusion is taken at 31 maplis to a bag of 168 lbs. of rice. In the case, however, of items, 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 13, above, the No. of maplis to the bag is 32½, 30½, 30, 30, 31, 30½, respectively.

Broken Rice

A 1	11	10	0	11	2	0
A 2	10	6	0	9	14	0
A 3	8	12	0	8	4	0
B 1	10	12	0	10	4	0
B 2	9	10	0	9	2	0
B 3	8	4	0	7	12	0
C 3	7	12	0	7	4	0

Bengal Rice.

Gross Table	Rs. a. p.
No. 1 ..	0 11 3
Nagra No. 1.	0 11 0
Ballon No. 1.	0 11 3
Kazla ..	0 10 0
Raree No. 1	0 10 9
Raree uncleaned	0 10 6
Boiled Patna	0 10 3
Pegu White	0 9 9

NOTE.—The wholesale, but not the retail, prices of Burma rice, will be raised during the week when the remaining low priced rice is sold off by Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Son.

WHEAT.

Australian Wheat.	65 1 0	0 7 3
Choice White Karachi	74 0 0	0 8 9
Choice Glossy Sarbhasi	76 8 0	0 9 0

GRAM.

Punjab (Mixed)	68 0 0	per candy of 27 mds or 6¾ cwt. 0 8 0

JUWARI.

Central India	72 0 0	0 8 6

BAJRI

1st Grade	84 0 0	0 10 0
2nd Grade	75 0 0	0 9 0
3rd Grade	68 0 0	0 8 0

2. Under the terms of clause (c) of the agreement made with shippers at the time of issuing licenses it is hereby notified that shippers should sell rice in Bombay only on the order of the Director of Civil Supplies.

If the rice or grain is sold per municipal pylee, ½ anna more is allowed than the price shown in this list.

Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons are authorised to charge three annas per bag more than the Ex-godown price. This covers their distribution charge.

DADAR KUMBHARWADA MUNICIPAL MARATHI GIRLS SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I venture to bring to the notice of the public of Dadar and the authorities concerned some matters regarding the above institution. This school is situated in the house of Rao Bahadur Damarker who resides on the second floor, while the first floor and the ground floor are at the disposal of the school.

There are so many girls in this school that the place is quite inconvenient for it. There is no open ground either to the front or the back side of it; on each side it is completely closed in, so that no pure air enters the house at all.

Moreover, if you place your foot out of this school building you will have to plunge it—compulsorily—into ankle deep mud which has accumulated from the waters of all the gutters round about. Not only that, but this mud remains there for all the 366 days of the year, and a Municipal Corporator and member of the Schools Committee lives quite in the vicinity of this school.

Owing to the premises being small the Head Mistress of this school has to make the girls to sit in the gallery of the building, which is hardly three feet wide. It being rainy season and the girls having to sit in the open gallery without any screen or anything to protect them from the rain, they get completely drenched on a rainy day. The ages of these girls are from nine years or even less than that. These girls bend down from the gallery every now and then and should—let it not happen!—some one of them fall down someday, who will be responsible

I earnestly request the school authorities to take early steps and mend matters before anything untoward happens.

Also I hope the Health Officers and the doctors who visit this school will kindly expedite its speedy removal from such dangerous and insanitary surroundings.—Yours, etc.

N. GODAVARIDAS.

Dadar, July 25.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 28.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind—Palmer—Sydney—July 5.
S S Clan Alpine—Lennox—Glasgow—May 31.
July 29.
S S Claveresk—Carry—Colombo.
S S Dunera—Fish—Shanghai—July 5.
S S Utophia—Parcon—Put back from sea.
S S Lawmoor—Evans—Aden—July 18.

DEPARTURE

July 29.

S S Hydra—Nilson—Bangkok.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Sofala for Jeddah.
Steamer Ula for Rangoon.
Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind for London.
Steamer Dunera for Shanghai.

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's Australian mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, 5,989 tons, Captain W. B. Palmer, arrived in harbour on Monday from Sydney via Melbourne and Colombo, with mail a general cargo, 14 cabin and 14 deck passengers, which port she had left on 5th instant.

S. S. Clan Alphine:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, 4,761 tons, Captain W. J. Lennox, arrived in harbour on Monday from Glasgow via Cardiff, Birkenhead and Port Said, with a general cargo.

S. S. Claveresk:—The steamer Claveresk, 2,441 tons, Captain W. E. Carr, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, with ballast.

S. S. Dunera:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's China mail steamer Dunera, 3,420 tons, Captain R. P. Fish, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, with mail, a general cargo and 101 deck passengers, which port she had left on 5th instant.

S. S. Schooner Utopia:—The P. G. S. N Coy's Schooner Utopia, 297 tons, Captain R. Parcon, put back from sea yesterday on account of rough stress of weather.

S. S. Lawmoor:—The steamer Lawmoor, 2,560 tons, Captain J. Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with ballast, which port she had left on 18th instant.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 29th July, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Aymerie ..	New York	2-8-19	W & A G & Co
C & R Clan Maclean	Dunkirk	1-8-19	J Finlay & Co
D & E Siam Mara	Kobe	6-8-19	O S Kaisha
H Kura	Abadam	1-8 19	S Wallace & Co
F Itola	Shanghai	2-8-19	M & Co
G Dwarka ..	N F	N F	M & Co
M Hunts Castle	N F	N F	W & A G & Co
N Clan Alpine	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
Q Vergemere.	N F	N F	D Khandwari

HARBOUR WALL.

Oporto	N F	N F	K F & Co
Saraswati	N F	N F	K N & Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Ula	N F	N F	M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Boats of Dogra and City of Hankow			W & A Graham & Co
3 Kowelt ..	Rangoon	N F	T M & Co
6 Varzin ..	Rangoon	N F	M & Co
7 Khosrou ..	Jeddah	31-7-19	T M & Co
8 Zayani ..	Jeddah	31-7-19	H S Shumtary
9 Bahrein ..	Aden	30 7-19	T M & Co
14 Linga ..	Karachi	31-7-19	M & Co
15 Lightning.	P Gulf	N F	M & Co
16 Kasara ..	N F	N F	M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Hermalia.	Hongkong	29-7-19	R I M
3 Chakdina.	Busra	1-8-19	M & Co
4 Ekphanta.	N F	N F	M & Co
5 Warturm.	Liverpool	31-7-19	W & A G & Co
5 Chakdara.	Suez	31-7-19	M & Co
8 Kashgar..	London	9-8-19	M & Co
10 Vita ..	Busra	2-8-19	M & Co
11 Kandy ..	N F	N F	D R I M
2 Ellora ..	N F	N F	M & Co
11 Dunera ..	Shanghai	1-8-19	M & Co
12 & 13 War Isis	London	29-7-19	D R I M
12 Kaiser-i-Hind	London	2-8-19	M & Co
14 Sofala ..	Calcutta	31-7-19	M & Co
Offside 15 Bankura	Busra	31-7-19	M & Co
17 War Dance	London	1-8-19	K N & Co
Jetty end Muttra	Busra	31-7-19	M & Co
Jity Umta	Rangoon	2-8-19	M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Iran	N F	N F	H Shantary & Co
Chindwara ..	London	N F	M & Co

EXPORTS.

July 29.

S. S. Chindwara for London:—3 bales goat skins, 3 bales calf hides, Visram Esmail; 75 cwts. groundnuts, Selim D. Bassons; 6 bales goat and sheep skins, Gulamhoosein Suchidina; 19 bales cow hides, R. M. Kooka.

S. S. Kashger for London:—215 cwts. myrabolams, 26 cwts. beodery, 144 cwts. groundnut kernels, Selim D. Bassons.

S. S. Varzin for Marseilles:—500 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.; 2,000 cwts. mustardseed, A. Durst; 4,000 cwts. rapeseed, 10,000 cwts. poppyseed, 12,537 cwts. teelseed, 500 cwts. nigerseed, 10,800 cwts. mowraseed, 22,060 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 18,000 cwts. gingelyseed, 3,600 cwts. rapeseed, 6,500 cwts. groundnuts, Lewis Dreyfus and Co.; 110 cwts. stones, Jan Mohamed Salemohamed.

S. S. Warturm for Marseilles:—100 cwts. mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Clan Maclean for Dunkirk:—210 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Varzin for Marseilles in transit to Barcelonia:—400 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal and Co.

S. S. Aymerie for New York:—250 cwts. gum olibanum, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 408 cwts. gum kadaya, Ratancy Damji and Co.; 165.192 galls liquid fuel in bulk, Shaw Wallace and Co.

S. S. Itola for Kobe:—107 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Itola for Shanghai:—1,700 bales cotton grey worsted I. David.

IMPORTS.

July 29.

S. S. Varzin from Rangoon Agents—M. M. and Co.:—74,756 bags rice, 966 bdls 2 cases candles, 64 bales 1 case cotton piece-goods, 2,000 bags white beans, 486 bars pig-lead.

INDIAN WAR LOAN

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, July 29th.

			Total up-to-date.	
Loan	..	Rs.	1,905-0	Rs. 52,935-0
Cash Certificates	..	..	95-4	,, 1,90,961-0
	Total ..		1,999-4	,, 2,42,896 0

Rs. 5

WILL BRING TWO BEAUTIFUL SETS OF

32 BRASS TOYS
40 WOODEN TOY

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Liverpool, July 28th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	21.61
Aug.	..
Sept.	21.57
Oct.	21.65
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	21.78
Feb.	..
Mar.	21.73
April	..
May	21.64

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, July 26th.

	Bales.
Total Sight	11,443 000
Egyptian Visible Supply	310,000
East Indian ,, ,,	126,000
American ,, ,,	3,321,000
Other ,, ,,	124 000
Total Sales	23,000
East Indian Sales	2,000
Total Speculation	Nil
,, Export	Nil
East Indian Export	Nil
,, ,, Stock	52,000
,, ,, Forwarded	2,100
,, ,, Actual Export	600
,, ,, Imports	3,000
,, ,, Speculation	Nil
American Afloat	270,000
East Indian Afloat	9,000
Total Afloat	311,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	12,000
,, Expet to Gteat Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	18,000
Fiuture at New York Oct	34,83
,, ,, Jan.	34,95
,, ,, Mar.	35.00
Spot Cotton at New York	35,35
,, ,, Orlean	34,50
Future at New Orleans Oct.	34,51
,, ,, Jan.	34,78
Fair Rio Cotton (No. 7 quality)	22½
Demand Bills	4.34.50
Silver Commercial Bars	106½

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 26th.

Rentes 3%	61 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	55 1/16
,, 2 months hence	54 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 days market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	51½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	57
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loans	63
Government Securities 3%	53½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	31.50

WAR LOAN.

London, July 26th

3½ % 1925—1928	£87½
4½ % 1925—1945	£89½
5 % New	£94 3/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 26th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	80
Australian Quoted	80
Wheat Afloat to U. K Quarters	2,310,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold July-Aug. Quoted	1020
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzrat, 416 lb. exship July-Aug Quoted	1060
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Quoted	1000
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Sept. Paid	1120
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) June-Aug. Paid	1070
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July Aug. Sellers	600
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. Quoted	1040

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£110
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£106½
Copper Braziers	£142
Yellow Metals	1 6½
Hard Spelter	43½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct. Nominal Sellers	53
Fine White Jaca C.& F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct. Nominal Sellers	55

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Value	2/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Steady	1/11½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 29.

Owing to the market being occupied with the clearing house settlement, the Marwadi bazaar for forward business opened only at 2 p.m., the opening rate for Fully Good Broach July-Aug. being Rs. 614. The price declined to Rs. 611 and improved to Rs. 614. Fluctuations followed between Rs. 612½ and Rs. 614, and at 3 p.m., the bazaar closed steadier at Rs. 617½. The early closing of the bazaar was due to a meeting of the Cotton Brokers' Association. No arrangement was come to at the meeting regarding the opening of the market for New Crop business. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 519 for Broach July-Aug. advanced to Rs. 523, and after further changes closed as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been very moderate.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	..	July-Aug.	517
Fully Good Bengal	..	September	488
Fine Oomras	..	September	577
Good Southerns	..	July-Aug	560
Good Southerns	..	Sept.-Oct.	571

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 29TH JULY 1919.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	July-Aug.	617
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	..	Sept.	488
Fine M.G. Oomras	..	Sept.	580
Good M.G Southerns	..	July-August	560

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	..	494	479	461	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	489	474	456	,,
M.G. Oomras No. 3	586	568	546	..	,,
Central Provinces	601	583	561	..	,,
M.G. Broach	..	615	608	598	
M.G. Southerns	..	..	577	567	547
Sawgluned Dharwar	..	615	608	598	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 28th July 1919.

Cotton	8,175 bales.
Wheat	11,986 Cwts.
Linseed	6,474 ,,
Rape, etc.	6,685 ,,
Gingellyseed	4,099 ,,
Poppyseed	838 ,,
Groundnuts	5,100 ,,
Cotterseed	4,853 ,,
Rice	53,994 ,,
Myrabollams	406 ,,
Cottonseed	18,535 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,526 ,,
Jowar	338 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	1 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 29th-6-0

	Ready	Bazaar Terms, Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery, Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	..	74 0 0	.....
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	..	73 0 0	.....
,, Karachi Bangia	..	74 0 0	.....
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	82 4 0	.....
,, Cawnpore	..	82 4 0	.....
,, Yellow Cawnpore	..	83 0 0	.....
Linseed Brown Bold	..	26 8 0	27 8 0
,, ,, Thin	..	26 0 0	27 0 0
Teelseed White 85-15	..	125 0 0	.....
,, Gajar 75-25	..	120 0 0	.....
,, Gajar 50-50	..	115 0 0	.....
,, Black	..	105 0 0	.....
Poppyseed, White	..	24 8 0	25 8 0
Groundnuts	..	125 0 0	.....
Mowraseed	..	9 8 0	.....
Barley	..	43 0 0	.....
Castorseed	..	92 0 0	.....

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, July 29th.

	Rate. Rs. as. p.
David. No. 10	1 2 0
Shapurji No. 10½	1 2 8
Curtumbhoy No. 12½	1 2 8
Light Houses No. 6½	0 13 12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 29th.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 8 3/8
Fcs. Demand	250½
American Dollars	276½
Hongkong	209½
Shanghai	325½
Japan	137
Singapore	138½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 29.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-6-6.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France 256.
Credit 3 Msd/a 270.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 132.
60 D/st. Japan Rs. 127.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 205.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 313/8.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 136.
D. D. on New York Rs. 266/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 95.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 100-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 96.
3½ per cent. Paper 68.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 84.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 89.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 92.
4 per cent., City Improvement Trust long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.

The following are the Bank Rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was firm with good business passing; there was a rise in Kohinoor Mill shares which closed at Rs. 1,950.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,660, Swan 845, Simplex 785, Madhowji 2,760, Shapurji 167/8, Fazulbhoy 1,022/8, Currimbhoy 492/8, Kastoorchand 1,350, Kohinoor 1,950, Crescent 305, David 800, Finlay 752/8, Colaba 2,805, Century 575, By. Dyeing 1,840, Cen. Mining 38, Katni Ord 230, Katni Defd. 1,770, Shivrajpur 41/8, Alcock 850, By. Burma 1,000, Bt. Burma Petro: 28/8, By. Tramway 790, By. Steam 457/8, Tata Ord. 236/4, Tata Old Defd. 1,172/8, Tata New Defd, 575 pr, Tata Hydro. 1,560, Tata Bank 57, Tata Oil 377/8.

The following are the rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,650, Swan 835, Simplex 785, Madhowji 2,780, Fazulbhoy 1,035, Currimbhoy 487/8, Crescent 300 Kohinoor 1,952/8, Colaba 2,305, David 800, Finlay 750, Kastoorchand 1,350, Century 575, By. Dyeing 1,840. Shapurji 173/12, Shivrajpur 40, Cen. Mining 39, Alcock 845, By. Burma 1,000, Bt. Burma Petro: 28, By. Tramway 790, By. Steam 460, Katni Ord 337/8, Katni Defd. 1,775, Tata Ord 237/8, Tata Defd. 1,165, Tata New Defd. 550. Tata Hydro: 1,500, Tata Bank 58, Tata Oil 380.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers
	Rs.			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Aug.	16%	320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug.	17%	295.
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50—	100	Jan.-July	11%	94
Bank of Bombay	500		16%	2,100
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	17%	1,810
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12%	175
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12%	1,400
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	—	8%	55
Central Co-op Bk Rs. 50	50		7%	56
National Financing	25	Feb.-Oct	6%	55
The Tata Indl. Bk Rs 72	75	—	—	57
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank	20	April-Oct.	15%	2
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	—	7%	95
Mercantile Bahk				100
,, 12½ A	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	37.10
,, 12½ B	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	37.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	125	—	33%	113
National Bank of India £12½	—	—	20%	350

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry.	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½%	115
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	do.	6½%	585
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	6½%	114
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June.-Jan.	5 %	102
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	4½%	80
Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	80
Gazerat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5 %	95
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4½%	90
Larkhana Railway	100	—	4 %	95
Mandra Bhoa Ry. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5 %	78
Mymensingh Bhabrab Bazaar Ry.	100	..	4 %	84
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	4 %	80
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4½%	82
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5 %	102
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	5 %	140
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100	—	5 %	100
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	6½%	567/8
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100	—	4 %	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year div.	
			Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	1,470
Alliance Cotton	100	—	7	100
Akola	100	—	5	102
By Cotton Manufg.	500	—	80	740
By. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	90	1,840
Bomb'y United	250	..	25	1,240
Bradbury Mills	250	..	50	425
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	28½	575
Central India O.	500	May-Nov.	210	2,220
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	430
China	1,000	April-Oct	50	500
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	40	2,305
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	75	£25 xd
Crescent	100	do.	205	..
Currimbhoy	250	do.	30	492½
David	250	do.	20	800
Dawn	250	do.	60	420
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov	15	202½
Emperor Edward	500	do.	25	620
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar-Sept.	70	1,022½
Framji Petit	1,000	May	75	1,250½
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	Nil.	752½
Gold Mohor	500	..	125	1,100
Globe	100	..	Nil.	90
Hindustan	1,000	..	140	1,100
Hyderabad	1 000	April Oct.	200	1,500
Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	12½	262½
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	100	725
Indo-China Mfg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	..	255
Indore Malwa	10	April-Oct.	17½	350
Jamshed Manufg.	25	Mar. Sept.	Nil.	100
Jewraj Balloo	1 000	April Oct.	40	1,000
Kastoorchand	500	Mar Sept.	Nil	1,350
Khandesh	1 000	June-Dec.	120	1,300
Khatao	1 000	June.Dec.	700	4,200
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	1,950
Lakshmi Cotton	1 000	Mar. Aug.	150	1,950
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Apr Sept.	125	2,760
Mathuradas Mills	500	..	100	1,100
Madras United	1 000	June.-Dec.	60	1,800
Maneckji Petit	1 000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2,870
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas	1 000	..	400	3,650
Nawab of Cambay	500	April-Oct.	20	400
New Great Eastern	200	..	10	455
New City of Bombay	500	April-Oct.	120	1,700
Pabaney	250	..	Nil	225
Pearl	250	..	55	715
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	420
Planet Mill	100	..	5	146
Premier	22	..	Nil	62½ prm.
Presidency	125	Jan.-July	..	150
Sassoon Cotton	1 000	April-Oct.	100	850
Sassoon Silk	500	April	50	450
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	100	..	Nil.	167½
Sholapore	1 000	do.	725	8 600
Simplex	250	June.-Dec	100	785
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	125	2,050
Swan	250	Oct.	Nil.	845
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	2,660
Tata O	500	—	5½	1,422
Tata P	500	—	6	425
Union Mill	250	—	..	400
Vishnu Cotton O	500	—	75	1,125
Vishnu Cotton P	500	—	25	500
Western India	100	—	150	715
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug	10%	400

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
AndhraValley O 600	1 000	..	4%	330
AndhraValley P 600	1,000	..	4%	525
Ahmedabad Elec.	100	..	4%	202½
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	550
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20	100	August	..	4
Bamanqua	5	..	4%	8½
Back Bay Bath	50	..	6	50 nom.
Badham Pile	70	..	10	105
Baroda Tram Co.	100	Feb.-Aug	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile	100	..	Nil.	50
By.Burma T. Corporta	125	..	25	1,000
By. Burma T. Corporta New Issue Rs	125	..	..	392 p.m.
British Burma Petroleum	5	Mar.-Oct	..	28/4
By.ElectricSupply P. and T. Co. Ltd. O.	£10	..	6%	164
Bby Ice Mfg.	£10	..	15%	792
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug	150	2 000
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. P	250	Mar.-Sept. Oct.	12½ 6%	457½ 230
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement	10	..	2	54
Central M. Co., Ltd.	10	..	4	36
Empire of L. Life Rs. 50	500	April	42%	425
The Eastern O	10	..	20%	32
Chemical Co. Dbah	10	..	Nil.	50
Indian Cement Co. O	250	..	20	705
P	100	..	5	330
Katni Cement D	40	..	44½	1,775
P	100	..	7%	166
Indian Cotton Oil Co. O100	100	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom.
P200	200	Dec.-July	7%	215
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	227½
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd	50	Oct.	30%	105
Kemp & Co.	200	July	20	170
Kurramsee Landing Rs. 75	200	..	..	100
Marcks & Co.	100	July	8	80
McKenzies Ltd.	100	..	20	375
Marsland Price Co.	100	..	6%	84
Marsland Price Co.	100	..	7%	75
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	25	235
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	30%	530
Phillips & Co.	40	July	Nil.	42½
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	40	1,000
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	4	41½
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	30%	117
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	..	6	100
Swadeshi Stores	100	Sept.	20%	150
O	75	Sept.	6	230½
Tata IronSteel Co. D	30	..	80	1,172½
P	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	140
Tata Iron Or (NI)30	75	..	..	145
,, Dif ,,)100	400	..	..	600
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1 000	Jan.	8%	1,500
P	1 000	Jan.	7	1,005
Tata "Iron" Pref (second)	10	..	100	1 prm.
Tata Hydro Deb. Con Fe	1 000	April-Oct	5½%	96 prem.
Thacker & Co.	50	June	80%	325
Telephone Co.	50	..	6	305 xd
Tata Oil Mills Co.	100	..	..	377½ prem.
B—Buyer, S—Seller D—Div. M—Monthly				389 prm.

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Last Div. p.a.	
	Rs.		Rs	Rs
Akbar	50	May	200	650
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	600
Bellary Dress	275	Aug.	10	100
Broach City	200	Oct.	10	100
Dort	475	Nov.	50	700
Godavery Valley	100	..	6	45
Harveyand Sabhpby	500	July	70	600
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	12	130
Jivanji Press	100	Aug.	15	135
Jumna Ging.& P.Co. Ltd.	1,000	..	7%	550
Karachi Press Co.	500	..	40	700
Mahmudpura Cts.	100	..	20	100
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil	185
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	195
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	200	1,200
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	70	500
New Samar	500	Oct.	60	500
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	60	740
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	1,000
Surat City	200	Oct.	10	140
Volkart U. P. Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	40	510

BANDRA MUNICIPAL MUDDLE.

DISAPPEARANCE OF DOCUMENTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

On last Wednesday a meeting of the Bandra Municipal General Board was held in the Bandra Municipal Hall for the discussion of questions of great public interest, on account of which, a large body of the ratepayers were present, watching the proceedings with keen attention.

Mr. Rajaram Tookaram Padwal, the President took the chair.

One of the items pertained to the conduct of the President himself, who it was found had allowed his municipal dues to fall in arrears to the extent of Rs. 800 for 11 months.

Mr. J. T. Fry, one of the councillors said it was astonishing how such a large amount was allowed to accumulate and why in the case of the defaulting President the usual procedure of a distress warrant being issued for the recovery of the Municipal claim, was not taken, as is usually done in the case of other ratepayers under similar circumstances.

The President allowed the above remarks to be made without himself offering an explanation.

It may be mentioned, however, that the President had liquidated his dues while his remissness was being deliberated upon by the Committee of enquiry.

The most important item on the Agenda was held over for want of time. This pertained to the proposed compromise suggested by one Mr. John P. DeMello, of Chapel Road, in which he prayed that the Municipality might be pleased to condone the breach of a Municipal bye-law he is alleged to have committed in connection with certain building work he had carried out. This indulgence was craved on the ground of ignorance of the bye-law in question. Prior to this proferred compromise Mr. John P. DeMello had filed and injunction suit in the Thana Civil Court against the Bandra Municipality, which is yet pending. In connection with Mr. DeMello's building work, it was found that certain very important documents for the Municipality to base their stand upon disappeared from the Municipal records quite mysteriously. One of these documents was sanctioned plan which Mr. DeMello had lodged with the Municipality in connection with the building work. In such cases there are two identical plans submitted to the Municipality for sanction, and, when sanctioned one is kept by the Municipality in their records, while the other is handed over to, and retained by, the owner of the building. At a time when the Municipality went to inspect the plan lodged with them, they found that the same had disappeared, and nobody could account for such an occurrence. Mr. DeMello was then called upon to show this plan, but strange to say his plan also he said had become *non est*. Mr. DeMello, however, stated that though his plan was missing he had a copy of it, which he alleged was a true copy. Here was a dilemma, for in accordance to this so-called true copy Mr. DeMello's building work was justifiable, whereas according to the contention of the Municipality the copy was not true one. At this crisis it came to be known that just at the time when Mr. John P. DeMello had applied for permission to carry out the building work, Messrs. Joseph P. DeMello and Long DeMello, two brothers owners of an adjoining house applied to the Municipality to furnish them with a copy of the permission given to Mr. John P. DeMello and also a copy of the sanctioned plan. This application was complied with. When Mr. John P. DeMello' copy of the plan was compared with the plan lodged in Court, both of these differed, the difference going to the benefit of the party building the house.

In spite of this being a case just fit for investigation by the C.I.D. it has been allowed to hang fire for days, weeks and months together.

It may be added that in connection with this matter the Chief Officer had taken a serious view of Mr. John P. DeMello's building work, which he held was not done in accordance with the sanctioned plan. In June 1918 a meeting of the General Board was held when one of the items which came before it was the following:

"The case of Mr. DeMello, in Chapel Road regarding unauthorised work done by him, with Chief Offier's Report thereon, and the Application from the President to place the matter before the General Board for the revision of the Chief Officer's orders."

Mr. Cowan, Assistant Collector, proposed that the action of the President in interfering with the Chief Officer's executive functions is unwarranted and the Board regrets it and declines to support him in it."

Mr. Ig. DeMonte seconded, and it was carried.

"PARSIS AND POLITICS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Claiming the right of a fair hearing for "the other side," may I, apropos of the controversy raging in your columns, venture to ask—

(1) If the Parsi name is not indissolubly associated with the very foundations of Indian politics in modern times;

(2) If, in proudly pointing to such names as Dadabhai Navroji and Pherozeshah Mehta, the Parsis can be justly reproached for resting on past laurels, since the living example and inspiration provided by them for posterity can never fail to keep alive the political instinct in the race to which they belong;

(3) If the political consciousness and activity of a community is to be guaged from the part it takes (or refrains from taking) in noisy street demonstrations and mob meetings;

(4) If it is fair to bring a railing accusation against a whole community for the failings of a few who perhaps have an axe of their own to grind;

(5) If social reform and national industrial development fields in whion the Parsis hold their own to-day—are not part and parcel of the political progress of any community.

(6) And if, alas, the "Whole Duty" of a politician is words, words and words merely!—Yours, etc.,

"A. P. B."

[This correspondence is now closed.—Editor, "B. C."]

MILL-STORES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 29.

Another week of robust and animated demand for Healds and Pickers has followed, and several mills are freely buying these articles. Healds are slowly consumed and the old stocks which the merchants held, are almost taken up. Again the coal crisis in England has created some effect in local markets, since the merchants hold the opinion that there would be a temporary lull in the reorganization of industrial developments, which would result in a rapid advance in the prices of various commodities. The quotations during the week are as follows:—

Healds, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 1-12.
Reeds, Re. 0-3-6 to Re. 0-5-0.
Picking Bands, per lb. Rs. 2-12.
Lime Pickers No. 4, per gross Rs. 60 to Rs. 65.
Slubbings Jap., per gross Rs. 75.
Slubbings Eng., per gross Rs. 90/100.

CHEMICALS.

Sago continues in demand, and the prices are ruling still high. Good lots have now arrived in Bombay harbour, and still further consignments are expected to arrive. The quotations are as follows:—

Sago, per cwt. Rs. 20/22.
Farina K., per cwt. Rs. 24-8.
Spindle Oil, per gallon Rs. 2-10.
Cylinder Oil, per gallon Rs. 3-8.
Loom Oil, per gallon Rs. 2-14.
Shafting Oil, per gallon Rs. 2-12.
Turkey Red Oil, per cwt. Rs. 32.
Glauber Salt, per cwt. Rs. 5.
Washing Soda, per cwt. Rs. 8.
Sodium Sulphide, per cwt. Rs. 7 to Rs. 10.
Zinc Chloride, per cwt. Rs. 17/25.
Dextrine, per cwt. Rs. 30/31.
98 per cent. Caustic Soda, per cwt. Rs. 22/25.
Eng. Bleaching Powder, per cwt. Rs. 22/25.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

The market for jute shares opened steady, but towards the afternoon slight decline in prices took place owing to profit-taking. Coals were steady, Borcoas being in enquiry. In the miscellaneous section a fair turnover of shares took place. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coals:—Borcoal 3-12 p, Borrea 45-12, Burra Dhemo 15-10 s.l., Deoghur 16-4, Gopalichuck 15-8, Industry 18-14, Kasta 17-2, Kuardi 30-4, Nodiha 19-8, Russuan 12-4, Samla Jhendra 23-4, Samla Govindpur 3-4 p, Singaran "A" 17, Singaran "B" 17-10, Western 28-6.

Jute:—Anglo-India 445, Auckland 599, Barnagore 235, Belvedere 568 s.l., Bihar 5-10 p, Budge-Budge 785, Caledonian 774, Craig 9-8 p, Century 19-4, Dalhousie 615, Delta 755, Empire 83, Fort Gloster 1015, Fort William 540, Gondalpara 1600, Howrah 55-8, Kamarhatty 1105, Kanknarrah 815, Kinnison 1075, Khardah 573, Lawrence 780, Lansdowne 504, National 510 s.l., North Brook 82-8, Orient 192 p, Reliance 58, Standard 773.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saws 30-12, Bank of Bengal 1902, Chemical Industries 25-4, Calcutta Oil and Coke 20-4, Cossipore Cotton 40, Dharbhanga Rice 5-8 p, Datta Chemicals 13-4 Dock Engineering 5-8 p, Dunbar Cotton 104 s.l., Fort William Flour 13-4, Hooghly Flour 34-8, Indo-Burma Tin 20-8, India General Navigation 175, Indian Standard Wagons 45 p, Indian Tanneries 15-4, Jha-Jha Cement 37-15, Mackenzie 18-4, Nahapiet 14-4, Port Shipping 30-4, F. A. Shehan 33, Timber Traders 3-8 p.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68-4 to Rs. 68-10 and small lots were done at Rs. 68-12 to Rs. 69-2.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The Indian Industrial Conference Office informs us that Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, its Hon. Joint Secretary has contributed Rs. 1,000 towards the funds of this Conference.

HOUSE COLLAPSE DUE TO HEAVY RAINS.

The heavy rains of the last three or four days brought down a few houses in the city. One was in the Cowasji Patel Tank Road belonging to Sorabji Dosabhai Marker, and it came down early morning yesterday. A Hindu, Bhadu Derick, was buried in the ruins, but the fire brigade people extricated him alive, and he was treated in the hospital for his injurie which were not serious.

Another house also came down in Mazagon Road at nine o'clock on Monday night, and it belonged to R. Lakhdir. There was no loss of life, however.

THE UNION OF THE LONDON COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE WITH BANAJI'S TUTORIAL COMMERCIAL CLASS.

LAST DATE OF ADMISSION, 1ST AUGUST, 1919.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the well-known accountant of Bombay, Mr. F. R. MERCHANT (formerly Proprietor of The London Commercial Institute) and who is now a Lecturer at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, has transferred his Institute to Banaji's Tutorial Commercial Class, Govalia Tank Road, which under its able Principal and Proprietor, stood first in India on four occasions in Senior and Advanced London Commercial Examinations held in India.

A special feature of this Union is the establishment of Higher Accountancy Department for the Degrees Examinations for F.C.R.A., F.L.A.A., and F.A.A., under the joint coaching of Messrs. Banaji and Merchant. Though fee for the same course is Rs. 400 and over elsewhere, with the object of bringing Higher Accountancy within the reach of the poor aspirants, students will be charged Rs. 250 only by easy monthly instalments. Unsuccessful students will be coached up free next year. No special qualifications or certificates are needed for admission.

Time:—8 to 9 a.m. (S.T.).

For further particulars please apply to Mr. BANAJI.

Established 1880 Over 36 Years.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

No More Risk of Operation.

Specific guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide. Rs. 2/8 per Phial of 1 oz. 1 lb. Rs. 30.

European Medical Officer, Tanjore, says:—Patronising your specific for Elephantiasis. I found these really good and efficacious.

Mr. Maung Ba Tin, Rangoon, says: Thanks the Harnia specific did me much good. Please send 6 Phials more.

Mr. V. T. Stephen, Hyderabad (Sind), says: I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, July 31.

English mail steamer Karapara, due at daybreak.

Bombay Bar Gymkhana entertainment to Sir Sankaran Nair, 6 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	19 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11 0	20 30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7 15	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi Express	8 30	7 0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

BREACHES ON B. B. AND C. I. LINE.

Due to the breaches on the line between Bayana and Bharatpur owing to heavy rain the Up and Down Northern Expresses between Bombay and Peshawar are diverted via Bayana and Agra Cantonment as a temporary measure until the line is repaired when the normal timings will be reverted to. The Down Northern Express arrives Delhi at 23-27 instead of at 21-45 and the Up Northern Express arrives Bombay (Colaba) at 13-25 instead of at 12 noon.

DEATH OF PROF. J. A. DAVAR.

We regret to announce that Prof. Jehangir Adulji Davar, died yesterday in Bombay at the age of 69.

AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS CO.

In the report of the annual general meeting of the Akbar Manufacturing and Press Co., that we published yesterday the company was inadvertantly mentioned as the Akola manufacturing and Press Co. in the head line.

CITY'S DEATH ROLL.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Monday was 153 as compared to 96 on the corresponding day of last year and 104 in 1917. There were 2 attacks, and, 1, death from cholera, 1 attack and 1 death from smallpox and 1, death from plague on Monday.

COLABA COTTON MARKET.

The Colaba Cotton Market will be close today out of respect to the memory of Sheth Lalji Vasanji, the proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Lalji Thakersey and Co., (cotton merchants) who died last Saturday. Weighments for urgent shipments and tenders for surveys and appeals are permissible.

INTERCESSORY MASSES.

The One Anna appeal for Intercessory Masses in honour of St. Anthony, the great Wonder-worker, for a good monsoon and peaceful times brought in Rs. 1,007-8-6. Seventy-five Masses were celebrated on Sunday the 13th July, in various churches of Bombay, Bassain and Salsette and the expenses amounted to Rs. 207-4-6 leaving a balance of Rs. 800-4-0 which has been distributed among those churches where St. Anthony's Alms Boxes are kept as also among the poor of the other churches where the Intercessory Masses were said but no Alms Boxes are kept.

RECEPTION TO SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

Members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee the All-India and Indian Home Rule Leagues, National Home Rule League and the National Union desirous of joining the reception at the Muzfarabad Hall near Grant Road Budge, to be given to Sir, Sankaran Nair by the respective Committees of the above mentioned bodies on Friday morning at 8 a.m., (S.T.) are requested to register their names at the officers of these bodies on or before Thursday the 31st instant up to 4 p.m.

The minimum subscription is Rs. 2 payable in advance.

LABOURER'S DEATH FROM ELECTRIC BURNS.

Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest touching the death of a labourer, Waman Keshao, aged 28.

Mr. M. B. Screwwalla residing at Club Road said he was seated in his room at Club Road at 4-30 p.m. on Monday when he noted flashes in the servant's passage behind the house. He got up and looked out of the window, when he saw the main electric wire broken and winding round the pole. Witness telephoned to the Company and a man came after about an hour, who said he could not do anything, but would send the emergency waggon. The deceased came to him at about 7-30 p.m. and when he left soon after he heard shouts from the deceased and a buzzing noise. The witness went out and saw the deceased lying on the ground in a convulsive state, and after a few seconds the deceased became motionless. Witness saw the wire connected with his house touching the deceased, and he again telephoned to the Power House between 7-30 and 8 p.m. The police also telephoned at 10 p.m. and the wire was then cut.

Mr. A. W. Pultick, Assistant Engineer, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., said he received a telephone message at about 9-5 p.m. that a man had been killed and that the trouble was in the over-head wire. The informant of the witness did not say that a wire had been broken; he had not been to the spot. He was unable to say whether it was a live wire or not; later he was told that the wire had been repaired and that the man was dead; that was the reason why he did not go to the place of occurrence.

Dr. Nunan said the death was due to electric shock and burns.

Inspector J. Power said the deceased was lying with his head in an open umbrella, and the live electric wire dropped round his legs. He at once telephoned to the Princess Street Power Station and got a reply that a man would come down immediately. Between 8-30 and 9 p.m. witness telephoned four times and received the same reply. Finding no one coming he telephoned to Mr. Lucas of the B. E. S. and T. Co. and asked him to hurry up the people. Witness waited for some time and finding no one coming, he sent his sub-inspector in a victoria to the Tardeo Depot, and he returned at about 10 p.m. with a break-down waggon and the wire was cut at about 10 p.m.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

ACCUSED FIND RS. 150

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Khairaz, Deputy Inspector Davison charged one Joseph D'Cruz, a motor driver with rash and negligent driving so as to endanger human life.

It appeared that on the 21st June, at 4 a.m. the accused was driving his car along Queens Road towards Churchgate Street. At the corner of Queen's Road and Churchgate Street his car knocked down one Abdul Hussin Ibrahim who was going with a bicycle in his hand along Churchgate Street towards the Bandstand. The car passed over the complainant's right leg, and hand causing a simple fracture of the leg. The accused then ran away with his car. A witness, however, took down the number of the car and informed the police-peon No. 2215(A) who was on duty there. The police-peon picked up the complainant who was in an unconscious state, and removed him to the hospital. The accused was subsequently traced and arrested by the police. In this case Mr. Saher, Bar-at-Law appeared for the complainant while Mr. Sequera, pleader defended the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty but said that he did not perceive that the complainant was knocked down, otherwise he would not have run away. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine if recovered Rs. 100 to go to the complainant as compensation.

OLD OFFENDER GETS 8 WEEKS HARD LABOUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Khairaz, Deputy Inspector Marshall, charged one Anaji Ramchandra with the theft of a rubber-tyre and a spare rim of the total value of Rs. 95 belonging to Mr. H. L. Aspden.

It appeared that on the night of the 26th of May, the complainant put his car on the road in front of his house in Merriweather Road. The next morning he found the above articles missing. The police subsequently arrested the accused with the property.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that the articles were given to him by one Ramchandra Samboo who lived with him. He was consequently charged with possessing stolen property to which charge he pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment. He had two previous convictions.

The accused was next charged with possessing two side lamps valued at Rs. 86, the property of one Feroze Framji Dubash, stolen from his taxi-car on the 15th instant.

The lamps were found in accused's house while a search was being made by a police-peon in connection with the former case.

The accused was convicted and got further four weeks' hard labour.

A JUVENILE PICK-POCKET.

MAGISTRATE'S ADVICE.

Mr. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate advising a juvenile accused, Mukunda Badridas aged sixteen, convicted and sentenced to be confined in the Dharwar Juvenile Jail for 12 months on a charge of theft of ten pies, said:—"Learn work there intelligently and that would fit you to leave an honest life after you come out.

The facts of the case were that while the complaint Tulsiram Manaji was boarding a tram car on Monday, the accused removed some pies from his pocket. The accused was caught red-handed and made over to the police. He pleaded guilty and said that he was pressed by hunger to commit the offence. Deputy Inspector Furgusson who charged the accused said that the accused had no fixed place of residence and that he had no work.

TATA SONS WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Regular attendance prizes for the months of April, May and June were distributed to the students of the Tata, the Standard and the David Mills Night Schools conducted by the Tata Sons Workmen's Institute of the Social Service League on the 27th instant at the Tata Mills centre of the Institute. Mr. S. D. Saklatwalla presiding. The students of the three night schools number at present nearly 400 and the schools consist of both Marathi and English classes. The prize distribution ceremony was attended by Mr. J. Wels, Manager of the Standard and the David Mills, Mr. R. M. Daruwala, Manager of the Tata Mills, Dr. H. P. Dastur, Messrs. Nerurkar and Balsara and others. Mr. S. D. Saklatwalla who gave away the prizes addressed a few words of advice to the students, encouraging them to prosecute their studies diligently and asking them to place before themselves the ideals of efficiency and good citizenship. The students received pieces of cloth, caps, ttc., as prizes and after the meeting was over sweets were distributed to them at the desire of Mrs. S. D. Saklatwala who had kindly offered to bear the cost, but to the regret of all assembled, could not be present at the meeting owing to ill health. Votes of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Saklatwala terminated the proceedings.

FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT IN CALCUTTA,

BRECKNOCKS WIN CHALLENGE SHIELD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

The final of the Indian Association Challenge Shield Tournament between the Brecknocks and Calcutta F. C. was played off to-day, Brecknocks winning by a solitary goal scored about sixteen minutes from the start. Thereafter the Calcutta was mainly on the defensive. As on Saturday last there was present a huge crowd of spectators who were disappointed at the tameness of the game. The play being over, Mrs. Ismay presented the Shield and gold medals to Brecknocks and silver medals and the runners up cup to the Calcutta team. On the first encounter between these two teams on Saturday last, the gate was charged for the benefit of local charities It realised seven thousand and sixty rupees.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING AT POONA.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

Saturday, 2nd August, 1919.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distanie 6 furlongs.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's br e m Fine Trout, 5 years.
Mr. K. H. Contractor's br e g Resilience, 4 years.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e h Mazboot, aged.
Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's b e g Cresset, 5 years.
Mr. Pine's b e g Penny Pie, aged.
Mr. Frank's br e g Brendan, 6 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's br e h Royal Band, 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's br e h Roubaix, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e h Cheechako, 4 years.
Mr. Kelso's ch e g We Two, 5 years.
Mr. Nadir F. Garda's ch e g Zefus, 6 years.
THE BEGINNERS PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's br e m Fine Trout, 5 years.
Mr. R .H. Gahagan's br e h Kenilworth, 6 years.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's b e g Decorum, 6 years.
Mr Pine's b e m Tara Pine late Miss Rich. 4 years.
Mr. Pine's br e m Bellicose, 5 years.
Mr. A. Hope's ch e m Donna Inez late Pertinacious, 5 years.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Kham's b e m Premiere, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Baronvale, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e h Arthur B. aged.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Spearwood, 5 years.
Messrs. D. C. Cooper and A. Hatfield's b e g Royal Charter, 4 years.
Mr. R. S's ch e g Stageland, 6 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e g Crushed Glass, 4 years.
Mr. Nadir E. Garda's b e h High Life late Aqua Viva Colt, 3 years.
THE STOCKTON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's b e g Decorum, 6 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Saunterer, aged
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's b e m May Lass, 3 years.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's b e g Abajala, 4 years.
Mr. Dale's b e m Quite Dark, 3 years.
Mr. Humbles' bl e g Christmas Holiday, 3 years.
Mr. Pine's b e m Tara Pine late Miss Rich. 4 years.
Mr. Pine's b e g Batten, aged.
Mr. Linder's b e g Tarquin, aged.
Mr. Dale's b e g Mintspear, 5 years.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Motor Wrap, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Gipsy's Advice, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's ch e m Dorania, 4 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's ch e h Antic, 4 years.
Mr. Arnold's b e g Nice Bird, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Sunglare, 4 years.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Spearwood, 5 years.
Messrs. D. C. Cooper and A. Hatfield's b e g Royal Charter, 4 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah' b e g Tommy Atkins, 4 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's ch e m Japonette, 4 years.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b e g Lupinus, 5 years.
Mr. Kelso's ch e g Crushed Glass, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S's ch e g Stageland, aged.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b or br e m Balira, 5 years
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's bl e g Veiled Certainty, 5 years.
Mr. Heath's b e h Lucky Thought, 6 years.
Mr. E. Mace's b e m Kit Grey Leg, aged.
Mr. Toogood's b e m South Star, 4 years.
Mr. Toogood's b e m Loch D. 4 years.
THE C. B. TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Lt.-Col. J. J. Richardson's b cb h Mountain Apple, 4 years.
Col. J. Desaraj Urs' b cb m Miss Twistum, 5 years
Mr. Bennett's b cb h Bahadur, 6 years.
Mr. R. D. Sethna's br cb h Sugar Cane, 5 years.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b cb h Sweet Apple, 5 years.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's c cb g Indian Apple, aged.
Mr. A. Hoyt's br cb g Discarded, aged.
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's b cb h Maple, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl cb h Coral, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b cb h Applewood, 4 years.
Mr. M. Ghorpade's br cb m Maiden Palm, 6 years.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's b cb h Kestrel, II, aged.
Mr. F. M. Garda's bl cb h Submarine, 4 years.
THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Messrs. R. S. Captain and T. V. Shroff's g a h Aladdin, 13-2½.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's g a h Good Morning, 13-2½.
Mr. Abdul Latif Maudil's g a h Ferry Boat. 13-3.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's ch a h Resident, 13-3½.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Najdi, 13-3½
Messrs. Mahomed Shaffy and S. R. A. Wahab's b a h Golshan, 14-0.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's ch a h All Joy, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdul Latiff Maudil's g a h Grey Stone, 14-0.
Mr Noble's ch a h Warminster, 13-3½.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Powder Puff, 14-0.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Marmora, 14-0.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Mechanic 14-0.
Mr Ebrahim Gazee's b a h Good Luck, 13-3.
Mr Aspandiar Ardesher's bl a h Bayonet, 14-0.
Mr. P. J. Chenoy's g a h Ata Allah, 14 0.
Mr. Lantin's b a h Beadmaker 13-2.
Mr. Lantin's b a h New Era, 13-3½.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's g a h Angler, 13-3½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Natal, 14-0.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's g a h Tit Bits, 14-0.
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's b a h Rare Find, 13-3.
Mr. Heath's br a h Innocence, 14-0.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamey and Holmes' g a h Battleaxe, 14-0.
THE ALEPPO PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Mr. Bright's g a h Sir Martin, 13-3½.
Mr. Bright's ch a h Viking, 13-2½.
Mr. Hassoon Alwan's ch a h Inspector, 13-3½.
Mr. R. S. Captain's g a h Carlisle (late Carbine), 13-3½.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Munsoor's ch a h Dholpore, 14-0.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Munsoor's b a h Bankipur, 13-3.
Messrs. Abdoola Mana and T. V. Shroff's br a h The Ark, 13-1½.
Mr. A. M. Shaffi's g a h Honest, 13-3.
Mr. H. G. Ally's g a h Proud Boy, 13-2.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's g a h White Rose, 13-2.
Mr. Esmail Mahomed's b a h Amber, 13-3.
Mr. Valibhoy Esmail's g a h Spinner, 13-3½.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Second String, 14-0.
Mr. Smyke's b a h Sannayet. 14-0.
Mr. Smyke's g a h Beta, 13-2½.
Mr. Smyke's b a h Radiff, 13-2½.
Mr. Smyke's g a h Kabul, 14-0.
Mr. K. A. Hilaly's ch a h Gold Cup, 14-0.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's b a h Peace Day, 13-2½.
Mr. Menesche Shahin's bl a h Harrington, 14-0.
Messrs. S. N. Mahomed and A. Nanjee's br a h America, 13-3.
Messrs. Abdul Latif Mandil and A. M. Shamlan's br a h Escort, 13-3½.
Messrs. Abdul Latif Mandil and A. M. Shamlan's b a h Walter, 13-3½.
Messrs. Abdul Latif Mandil and A. M. Shamlan's b a h Bolt Away, 13-3½.
Messrs. Abdul Latif Mandil and A. M. Shamlan's b a h Record Time, 13-0.
Mr. Neil's ch a h Vernon (late Orchid), 13-3.
Mr. D. Patel's g a h Khorshed, 13-2.
Mr. Pine's ch a h Spring Dew, 13-3.
Mr. R. N. Allana's b a h Three Fifty, 13-2½.
Mr. Hesan's g a h Firelock, 13-3½.
Mr. Hesan's b a h Karam, 13-3.
Mr. Hesan's b a h Gay Peter, 13-2½.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Bowery, 13-3½.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Rajmahomed Vazir's g a h Lahamoed, 14-0.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's g a h Shanavaz, 14-0.
Mr. Munshi M. Yussuff Khan's g a h Good Star, 14-0.
Mr. D. H. Visram's ch a h Little Warrior, 13-3.
Mr. Simon's ch a h Whip, 13-3½.
Mr. Dosan Jeeva's b a h Aligarh, 14-0.
Mr. K. Hakimjee's b a h Nasaralla, 13-2½.
Major R. C. H. Padfield's g a h Grey Beauty, 14-0.
Mr. S. R. A. Wahab's g a h Summerton, 13-3½.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Financier, 13-3½.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Pilot, 13-3½.
Mr. Felice's g a h Sorrento, 13-2½.
Mr. Felice's b a h Kitchener, 14-0.
Mr. Menesche Shahin's g a h Gazetteer, 13-3½.
Messrs. Mahmood Sait and Mahomed Jamal's g a h Mootrub, 13-3½.
Mr. Hasan Madar's g a h Crescent, 13-2½.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Sammy, 13-3½.
Mr. Linder's b a h Sadak, 13-3.
Mr. Bennett's g a h Final Shot, 13-3½.
Mr. Munshi S. A. Rahim's g a h Ornate, 14-0.
Messrs. Mahomed Shaffy and S. R. A. Wahab's g a h Taj, 14-0.
Messrs. Mahomed Shaffy and S. R. A. Wahab's g a h Muzaffer, 13-3.
Messrs. Mahomed Shaffy and S. R. A. Wahab's ch a h Muktar, 13-2½.
Mr. H. R. Badsha's ch a h Bronze Metal, 14-0.
Mr. Selim's g a h Rainstorm, 14-0.
Mr. Ahmed Hazemy's ch a h Spark, 13-3½.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazemy and Holmes' g a h Baltic, 13-2.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and Arnold's g a h Justice, 13-2½.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and Arnold's b a h Rockfeller, 13-2½.
Mr. Ahmed Kader's g a h Antonio, 14-0.
Mr. R. S. Captain's ch a h Contest, 14-0.
Mr. Noble's ch a h Dublin, 13-3½.
Messrs. S. A. Kassim and S. A. Abbas' g a h Faith, 13-3½.
Mr. Humble's ch a h Babil, 13-3.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Jamnagar, 13-3.
Mr. D'Acre's g a h Silver (late Red Ace), 13-3½.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Magdala, 13-3½.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Marauder, 13-2½.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's ch a h Shatra, 13-3½.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's g a g Palanpur, 13-2½.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's g a h Minstrel, 13-2½.
Mr. M. M. Isfani's b a h Cymbaline, 13-3½.
Mr. H. W. Dixon's g a h Bill Bailey, 13-3.
Mr. Mahadi Aga Boojoorg's b a m Arab Maid, 14-0.
Mr. Mahadi Aga Boojoorg's b a h Alderwood, 13-3½.
Messrs. Mahadi Aga Boojoorg and Aga Hoosain Khan's g a h Hikmat, 13-2½.
Mr. Lantin's b a h Last Day, 13-2½.
Mr. Lantin's g a h Istamboul 14-0.
Mr. J. K. Irani's g a h Chrysanthemum, 14-0.
Capt. A. R. Kearsey's b a h Counter Attack, 13-3½.
Mr. J. K. Irani's g a g Bhookhri, 13-3½.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's g a h My Royal. 14-0.
Mr. Marks' b a h Mauser, 13-3.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's ch a h Bahadur British, 14-0.
Mr. Heath's b a h Speedwell, 13-3½.
Mr. E. Mace's g a h Subeh Pasha, 13-3.
Mr. Shookraga Mahmood's g a h Tiger, 13-3½.
Mr. Shookraga Mahmood's b a h Rangoon, 14-0.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' ch a h Alcosi, 13-3½.
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's b a h Sure Chance, 13-3½.

RUGBY FOOTBALL,

RECORDS OFFICE V. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Bombay is not blessed with the number of Rugby football combinations as was the case last year, when five or six-fifteens turned out, and all the games under the handling code of rules have been played between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Records Office. Yesterday was the fourth match played between the sides, and the Records have yet to claim a victory. There is no doubt that the Records Office have shown much improvement in the game, for so very few had ever played the game before turning out for the Records Office. The Oval was the venue of the latest match, and when "no side" was blown, after an hour's gruelling play the Bombay Gymkhana had won by two goals (10 points) to one try (3 points).

At the last moment, three of the Gymkhana players were unable to play, and the team played with six forwards and three three-quarters. Towards the end of the first half, Gunner Renshaw had to retire from the game on account of a slight injury to a rib, and early in the second half, Rifleman Chisholm joined his comrade in the tent. The ground was very sloppy and the ball was quite wet. These disabilities handicapped the Records Office, more than they did the Gymkhana players, for the latter had, most of them, learned their playing in the British Isles.

WEAKNESS OF RECORDS SIDE.

The Records often failed over the very simple rule of off-side, which is much easier than the off side rule of Association football. There is a fine set of scrummaging forwards, but their weakness is seen in the matter of breaking up. There are some good touch kickers, and in MacGregor at full-back there is a reliable back. Captain Rawlings was on the Records side, and he shewed himself to be well-versed in the game. He is a Welshman, and, of course, has been in much better company. Taking the game all round, it was scrappy, and not a good exhibition of the game, which was not to be wondered at, considering the meterological conditions. It was towards the end of the game, that a capital bit of concentrated play, in which Macdonell, Macfarlane, Wild and Cheminais had a hand, the last named getting over for Macdonell to convert. In the second half, there was a race for the ball which was kicked through the goal and Padgett secured it, Wild converting the try. In the same half, after Keiffer had nearly dropped a goal, he secured a try, which Capt. Rawlings did not convert. Result:—

Bombay Gymkhana 2 goals (10 points).
Records Office 1 try (5 points).

The teams lined up as follows:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—F. H. Wickham; P. J. Cheminais, R. H. Wild and T. H. Macintosh; R. Macfarlane and H. Macdonell; R. W. Cable, W. R. Padgett, J. D. Lewis, C. N. Rich, A. W. Bredin and W. B. Bakewell.

RECORDS OFFICE.—Sergt. J. J. MacGregor; Lieut. B. L. Clark Lens, Capt. H. Rawlings, Gunr. W. A. Arundell, Rifleman D. Chisholm; Lieut. K. G. Dart and Sergt. W. Rowe; Sergt. A. Chandler, Sergt. C. E. Keiffer, Sergt. T. J. E. Thompson, Capt. J. R. Sturdy, Sergt. R. B. Bullen, Gunr. T. R. Renshaw, L/Cpl. B. C. Beedham and Sergt. F. H. Moon

Referee.—E. G. Montgomery.

DANGEROUS DISEASES.

NEED FOR COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION.

The acting Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality writes to us as follows:—

"I wish again to draw the attention of every Medical Practitioner in Bombay to Section 421 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, which imposes on the Medical Practitioner the duty of reporting to the Executive Health Officer any dangerous disease he is treating or of which he becomes cognizant.

Section 421 runs thus:—

"Every medical practitioner who treats or becomes cognizant of the existence of any dangerous disease in any private or public dwelling, other than a public hospital, shall give information of the same with the least practicable delay to the Executive Health Officer. The said information shall be communicated in such form and with such details as the Executive Health Officer, with the consent of the Commissioner, may from time to time require."

Plague, Cholera, Enteric Fever, Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Yellow Fever, Diphtheria, Typhus, Relapsing and Puerperal Fevers, Tuberculosis, Leprosy and Influenzal Pneumonia are compulsorily notifiable.

It will be seen that Influenzal Pneumonia has now been added to the list of compulsorily notifiable diseases and attention is particularly drawn to this addition.

I would again remind Medical Practitioners in Bombay that the Section of the Act must be complied with and I trust they will co-operate with the Health Department in the work of controlling all Infectious Diseases in the City.

Books of Printed Forms and stamped addressed envelopes are supplied free on application to the Executive Health Officer.

Notification of Influenzal Pneumonia will not entail any interference on the part of the Health Department Staff with the patients, nor will any disinfection be carried out or action taken except in consultation with the medical attendant; it is necessary, however, that every case should be notified to the Executive Health Officer.

COMPULSORY CERTIFICATION OF CAUSE OF DEATH.

Section 450 runs thus:—

"(1) In the case of a person who has been attended in his last illness by a duly qualified medical practitioner, that practitioner shall sign and forward to the Commissioner a certificate of the cause of such person's death in the form of Schedule P, or in such other form as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Commissioner in this behalf, and the cause of death as stated in such certificate shall be entered in the register, together with the name of the certifying medical practitioner.

"() The Commissioner shall provide printed forms of the said certificates, and any duly qualified medical practitioner resident in the City shall be supplied, on application, with such forms, free of charge."

RICE CONTROL—A TENTATIVE SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In response to the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas who has not so far replied to my various querries. I beg to submit a revised and enlarged scheme, for enforcing and ensuring effective and positive control on the retail sale of rice, and also for keeping down the wholesale price of rice in Bombay.

Requisition.—The Director of Civil Supplies should commandeer the suppressed stocks of rice at the control price.

Prosecution.—The Director should be vested with powers to prosecute profiteering grain dealers and other offenders. This is most important and urgent; and without this power, no effective control can be exercised or ensured.

Distribution.—There should be a Committee to look into the process of distribution, and this should hear any complaints made by grain dealers in respect of insufficient supplies, etc. The distributors must pass receipts on their printed forms for all moneys received by them, and must give invoices on their printed forms for all deliveries made by them, showing quantity, quality and price of rice delivered by them.

Supervision.—There must be a reliable Inspector for each Ward, and Ward Committees should be authorised to inspect shops and even call for the diary of the Ward Inspector for examination

Investigation.—Besides the Ward Committees, there should be a small band of energetic, experienced and independent workers authorised to pay surprise visits to Docks, warehouses and shops, call for stock books, sales book and cash book, and report any irregularities to the Director. This will exercise a great check on the profiteers, who will live in constant dread of exposure and punishment.

Police Assistance.—The Commissioner of Police be requested to issue instructions to render all possible assistance to Inspectors and independent supervisors.

Grainshops:—No supplies should be made to any dealer unless he (1) Registers his name and address; (2) gives a deposit of Rs. 250; (3) binds himself (a) to put up his own signboard (b) to exhibit the Control price list prominently, and (c) to sell rice at control rates only; (4) undertakes (a) to give cash memos on his printed forms for all sales made by him, showing quantity, quality, rate and amount and (b) to exhibit his books when demanded; (5) and provided he is prepared (a) to forfeit the deposit if detected of profiteering, (b) to forego his claim for further supplies, and (c) to be subject to such prosecution as law may determine.

I am prepared to render such assistance as I possibly can for the efficient working of the Rice Control on the lines laid out above.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Apollo Street, July 29.

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

X. suggests that some doctor in India should emulate the example set by the late Dr. C. Ruata, M.D., of Perugia University, by his campaign against the evils of vaccination.

VIGILANT.—Says that the fare-plates in most victorias are defaced and that the Commissioner of Police should see that the plates serve the purpose for which they are intended.

LADY MOTORIST.—Complains that in the rainy weather most of the roads are impassable and that the present state of the Frere and Foras roads especially requires the attention of the Corporation.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A message has been received by the editor of "Justice" from H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur expressing deep regard at the sad news of Dr. Nair's death.

An entertainment was given at Tawker's Gardens, Madras, on Sunday to Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar of the "Swadesamitran" who left for Bombay on Monday, as a member of the Congress and Home Rule League deputation. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar leaves Bombay s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind on 2nd August.

The Government of India have requested the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras to secure services of forty nurses for Indian Field General Hospital at Rawalpindi where there is a great deal of enteric cholera, malaria, and other diseases.

An informal reception was held at Peterhoff, Simla, the residence of the Hon. Mr. R. A. Mant when Lord and Lady Chelmsford's personal friends in the civil and military departments presented them with a silver ewer and rose water bowl in honour of Their Excellencies' silver wedding day. Sir Charles Monro and Sir George Lowndes made graceful little speeches and Lord Chelmsford expressed the keen pleasure he and Lady Chelmsford felt on receiving so charming a gift.

(From a Correspondent.)

The members of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bhavnagar in their general meeting held on Sunday, the 27th instant recorded the following resolution.

"That the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bhavnagar looks with satisfaction and gratitude at the laudable step of the British Government in appointing the Hon. Mian Mahommad Shafi to be the Education Member of the Executive Council of H. E. the Viceroy."

CRICKET IN BARODA.

BARODA COLLEGE Vs. SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

(From a Correspondent.)

BARODA, July 28.

A very interesting three days' match was played on the 26th, 27th and 28th instant when the Baroda College met the Sydenham College of Commerce on the Baroda College ground. The game was witnessed by a large number of spectators and proved very exciting from start to finish. The outstanding feature of the three days' play was the splendid batting performance of Mr. Faria from Bombay, who treated the spectators with very exhilarating cricket, chiefly consisting of clean and hard driving. Unfortunately he fell a victim to a finely pitched ball from Mr. Desai B. R., when he was only 9 runs short of a century. Mr. Faria had played faultless cricket, treating the bowlers with scant courtesy and well deserved the ovation which was given to him on reaching the pavilion. The partnership of Mr. Antia and Faria was productive of no less than 100 runs, out of which the latter contributed 28 runs, the result of stone-walling tactics. From the Baroda College Messrs. Mane, Sume and Jadhav played well scoring 26, 12, and 11 runs, respectively. The bowling honours of the day were carried off by Prof. Mehta who took 6 wickets and by Mane and Desai who took 6 and 3 wickets respectively. The College of Commerce going in first to bat put up a score of 55 runs, to which the home team replied with 83. In the second innings the Sydenhamites reached the enviable total of 115 wickets for the loss of three wickets. The game was, however, drawn in favour of the Baroda College, on account of the frequent interruptions of rain, which made play impossible. The following are the scores:—

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

Shirke E. W. 11, Mehta M. R 7. H. M. Antia 1, Prof. Mehta 0, Mr. Faria 5, J. De Souza 17, Mehendale 2, Bilpurwal 0, Driver 5, Talyarkhan 2, Engineer 2, extras 3, total 55.

BARODA COLLEGE.

Dhaken 9, Sume L. W. 12, Abhyanker V. W. 8, Jadhav K. R. 11, More 4, Mane W. L. 26, Sanjivi 1, Desai B. R. 2, Ghabji 0, Wagle 3, Patel R. P. 2, extras 5, total 83.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

J. D'Souza 2, Faria 91, Mehta M. R. 3, Antia 28, extras 10, total 119.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 28.

The following names of British officers appear in the latest casualty list.—

Killed:—R.A.H.C., Capt. J. Macleod, I.A., Capt. A. W. Gooldan.

Died of disease:—I.A., Major-General Sir H. J. M. Macandrew; Lieut A. R. H. Smith, I.A.R.O.; Lieut E. A. R. Innes.

Wounded:—Machine Gun Corps, Lieut. T. Lismore; I.A., Lieut.-Colonel B. F. E. Holbrooke, Capt. A. W. Woodhead, Lieuts. T. R. Harrison, R. C. Skinner, A. H. Cochrane.

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410 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replac other maker's safes that had been burgled.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 30th July, 1919.

A PAINFUL CONTRAST.

The Punjab shooting case has ended in the acquittal of Lieutenant Plunkett, who was charged under Section 304A of the Indian Penal Code with causing the death of Khuda Bux, a fruit-seller, by shooting. The facts of the case, as reported by the Associated Press, throw a revealing light on the acquittal. Lieutenant Plunkett who was on duty at the Havelian station, was requested by the station master to remove unauthorised passengers from the train. Khuda Bux was one of them and he got down, being called upon to do so by Lieutenant Plunkett. But he began to run towards the passengers' gate, where he was stopped by a Gurkha sentry. Then he ran towards the train and jumped to the off side. All the while he was pursued by Lieutenant Plunkett, who called him to stop. Meanwhile, three shots were heard and Khuda Bux eventually died. The accused said that the situation was abnormal, that he did not know whether the crowd was hostile or friendly and that he wanted to make an example and frighten the passengers. He did not want to shoot the deceased; he fired at the front of the wall. In the course of the defence evidence, it was given out by Major Sanders that there were secret orders, that military officers were given wide discretion and that they could use the discretion even to the extent of using firearms. According to the accused these "orders emanating from the higher authorities were meant to be acted upon for defence." The accused's counsel pleaded justification in view of the situation and the drastic military orders. We cannot help feeling, however, that there has been a serious miscarriage of justice in this case.

The orders of the higher authorities, it was admitted, were meant to be acted upon in defence and they could not be pleaded in justification of the reckless use of firearms. Here the military officer was not acting in his or anybody else's defence. Khuda Bux presumably had no intention of disobeying the military officer. When he saw that he was being pursued by him, he began probably to run for his life. His running in the direction of the passenger gate but indicated his intention. The Gurkha sentry who stopped him could easily have arrested him. The defence of Lieutenant Punkett that he wanted to make an example of Khuda Bux and frighten the passengers also, could not be accepted as conclusive. If matters had been clearly explained to the passengers as also the extent of the danger involved, the platform could have been cleared in no time. If force had to be used, it should have been used in proportion to the occasion. There is no mention, in the course of the evidence, of the crowd making any demonstration. It was only a question of making eighty passengers who had got into the train somehow to get down. We cannot but say that the defence has failed in its plea of justification. We are told that the situation was abnormal. But we believe an abnormal situation requires the most careful handling from the military and civil officers. It does not justify a military officer using his firearms recklessly and needlessly. Lieutenant Plunkett was left at the station for the protection of the station master. Here there was no question of disobedience or defiance of orders. The passengers had not assumed any threatening attitude and no evidence was led to prove that they were boisterous or riotous. There was, in fact, not much of abnormality in the situation at Havelian. It cannot be said that Khuda Bux could not have been rounded up and sent out of the platform. It cannot be argued that Lieutenant Plunkett could not have fired in the air, if his object was only to frighten the passengers.

Major Sanders said in his evidence that an officer could use his discretion even to the extent of shooting, in case of disobedience. The Civil authorities do not seem to accept this view; otherwise there would not have been any necessity of instituting proceedings against Lieutenant Plunkett. What the public is entitled to know is: were the passengers told that if they did not get down and leave the platform, they would be liable to be shot down? Were they warned of the punishment in store for them if they did not not obey? Was there such wilful disobedience on the part of Khuda Bux as to necessitate the use of firearms? Even Lieutenant Plunkett did not seem to be desirous of going as far as Major Sanders. He pleaded that he did not aim at Khuda Bux, and that the latter was accidentally shot. But that is why he was charged under section 304A and even under that comparatively milder charge he was acquitted. The Court and jury seem to have been also influenced by the mention of the inquiry of the military court into the case. The military court held that Khuda Bux was accidentally shot while Lieutenant Plunkett was on duty. Altogether the case and the verdict make sad and bitter reading. There has obviously been a deplorable failure of justice and the whole affair presents a painful contrast to the way in which justice has been administered—or rather travestied—in the recent Punjab cases. This is not the first time that a European charged with causing the death of an Indian has been acquitted by a Court of justice in this country. But the people of India whose hearts are sore at the sentences passed by the Martial Law Commissions—and one of them, it will be recalled, sentenced not less than six persons to death for brutally assaulting an English missionary lady who was some days after the assault able to sail for England—will have reason to feel the pain of the contrast which such miscarriages of justice as that revealed in the Plunkett acquittal present, the more keenly the longer the Punjab wrong remains unredressed.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

One of the pleasant little functions in which Sir George Lloyd participated while at Belgaum last week was the opening ceremony of the newly erected building of the local Social Club. Sir George, naturally enough, commended the efforts of the local gentry in establishing such an institution and declared that "the more we have of these clubs, where we can meet informally, where officials can meet those who are non-officials, the better the relations will be of one with the other." While wholeheartedly endorsing the sentiments to which Sir George Lloyd gave expression on the occasion, may we draw his attention to an unpleasant incident, which occurred behind the scene, of course, and which, perhaps, might never have come to the notice of his Excellency, whose impressions of his visit to Belgaum must in consequence have remained undilutedly pleasant? We publish elsewhere a letter from a Belgaum correspondent—a member of the very club which entertained his Excellency—which will show to him how the petty-minded officiousness of local officialdom makes it very difficult, and occasionally impossible, for those pleasant relations, of which Sir George Lloyd spoke so enthusiastically, to be cultivated, so long as these officials continue to think and behave as if they are the masters of the public, not their equals or their servants. That the police should dictate to the members of a club of the status of the Belgaum institution as to who should or should not be present at the opening ceremony, shows to what lengths local officialdom goes in stage-managing with a view to throw dust into the eyes of the higher authorities and how all talk of pleasant relations, better social intercourse and so on, becomes a sham. If his Excellency wishes to see things as they are—and the Belgaum incident, we may assure him, is not an isolated one—we would earnestly request him to look a little more closely and, above all, to refuse to see merely through the official spectacles. Sir George Lloyd, the public has noted with great satisfaction, has made courageous no less than commendable departures from many of the traditional practices of his predecessors, but we may venture earnestly to suggest to him that there is no more certain and efficacious way of winning the confidence of the people than to see them face to face without secretariat or police introduction.

Notes of the Day.

Position of Indians Within the Empire.

We bespeak the serious and careful attention of both the Goverament and the public to the series of special articles—the first of which appears to-day—which Mr. C. F. Andrews is contributing to this paper on the "Position of Indians within the Empire." There is no one—with the single exception of Mr. Gandhi—who is entitled to speak with greater authority and knowledge, on the whole question as there is none whose views command greater unhesitating respect than Mr. C. F. Andrews. And for this reason that Mr. Andrews does not write on any subject unless he knows the whole truth about it, so far as it can be known, and unless he feels with his soul the right or wrong of it.

Mr. Norton on Punjab Situation.

All India—and for the matter of that, all true Britishers, taking genuine pride in the glorious traditions of their country—will be deeply thankful to Mr. Norton for his eloquent and courageous protest against the manner in which the Punjab situation has been handled—or rather mishandled—by the authorities and against the policy of the Government of India. He has rendered a distinct service to the country for drawing the attention of the civilised world at large to "the infringement upon acknowledged principles of right, the defiance of established canons of justice, the contemptuous disregard of public opinion, which protested, and in vain, against the deprivation of accused persons from their right of competent and unfettered self-defence." Unless something is done, as Mr. Norton says, to repair the wrong, the foundation of the faith of the people in British justice will stand in jeopardy of being completely shaken. The peril of Simla rule, as he illustrates it, has reached proportions which make all sincere well-wishers of the country and of the Empire despair of the future. The question which is rising in every heart in India to-day, is: when will the clouds lift themselves and sunshine dawn once more on the country, which is as anxious as the rest of the world, to enter upon a new era of peaceful and prosperous reconstruction?

Still They Come.

Yesterday we published an account from our Delhi correspondent stating that the authorities had launched another prosecution in connection with the deplorable incidents of the 30th March. Four separate prosecutions, one would imagine, would have been sufficient to satisfy the zeal of the Delhi authorities. Apparently that is not so. However that may be, the Delhi authorities have certainly discovered a novel and ingenious method of discovering culprits. We are told that of the twelve persons that were challenged before the magistrate, "ten suffered from gunshots wounds!" The commendable sympathy and forbearance shown in not proacuting them hitherto may be explained by the tell-tale fact. We are not surprised to find that nine of them were discharged for want of proof. These methods of prosecution are not calculated to promote good feelings among the Delhi people, who have cause to be aggrieved at the way the affair was handled by the officials.

The Water Famine

The water famine in the city is, naturally enough, the one absorbing topic with the majority of the city's population just now. What cannot be helped must, of course, be endured, but there are some grave dangers involved in the sudden and complete stoppage of water supply from the upper floors of tenements. As water cannot rise to a higher level than the ground floor, the condition of the privies and pipe rooms will be such as may prove a serious menace to the health of the residents. The sanitary department of the municipality should, without a moment's delay, devise measures, if need be with additional staff, to keep these places in a sanitary condition. Otherwise, the consequences to the health of the city might prove as tragic as the aftermath of the mili strikes in February last. There is also plenty of scope for volunteer agencies to afford relief, where poor families may be, as they are, suffering for lack of water.

Rice Control.

Though some relief has been given to the public by the opening of more cheap grain shops than hitherto existing in Bombay, the grievances of the consuming public in regard to the rice control system still remain largely unredressed. The prices of the various grades of the controlled stuff still remain at levels, which entail undue privations among the poor and the less said about the quality of the cheaper stuff, which is placed within the reach of the very poor, the better. For a more equitable distribution of the varicus grades of rice and for the prevention of fraudulent dealings by the retail shops, more supervision over the distributing agencies in the city is essential. In this connection some interesting suggestions are made by Mr. B. F. Bharucha, in a letter which we publish elsewhere. Some such scheme as is adumbrated by Mr. Bharucha is necessary to check irregular practices by the dealers. His suggestions that the Director of Civil Supplies should be invested with powers to prosecute profiteers and that a regular system of inspection should be brought into operation particularly deserve immediate attention. At present there appears to be very little control or supervision exercised over the retail shops, whether the authorised cheap grain ones or the ordinary ones, in the hands of the grain vendors.

Slow Progress of Primary Education.

We published the other day an official summary of the progress of education in India, during 1917-18. One very unsatisfactory feature disclosed in the report is the slow advance which primary education appears to be making in this country, and especially in our Presidency. In the whole of India the increase in a year in the number of pupils attending primary schools was only 114,011 and in the number of schools not more than 5,672. In the Bombay Presidency the increase in the number of schools was nearly 337 and there was an actual decrease of 1,788 in the number of pupils, as compared with the figures of the preceding year. Bombay shared with the Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Assam and the North-West Frontier Provinces in this unenviable notoriety for "progress backwards." The official reviewer, in accounting for this unsatisfactory state of things, says that plague was mainly responsible for the lapse in Bombay, malaria and recruiting (!) in the Punjab and scarcity of money due to war in Burma. But these circumstances do not quite explain the serious set-back which primary education has received during the later stages of the war. It was the penny-wise and pound foolish policy which obtained for a time with those who controlled the exchequer and starved education along with some other equally important departments—regardless of consequences—in the interests of war finance. All Local Governments should see that no time is lost at least now in making leeway for all war-time remissness in this respect.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES FOR HOSPITALS

In accordance with a resolution passed in the Bombay Legislative Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to order the formation of advisory committees to be attached to the following hospitals:—

(1) The Sassoon Hospital, Poona; (2) The Civil Hospital, Belgaum; (3) The Civil Hospital, Dharwar; (4) The Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad; (5) The Civil Hospital, Karachi; (6) The Civil Hospital, Hyderabad.

The committees will meet at regular intervals and their duties will be to advise either on reference being made to them or on their own initiative, with regard to all matters connected with the welfare of the hospitals. The precise constitution of these bodies, their functions and the conditions under which they will exercise them are defined in the set of rules appended to this Press Note. The Governor in Council hopes that this arrangement will be attended by results beneficial to the future welfare and utility of the institutions concerned.

POSITION OF INDIANS WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

BY MR. C. F. ANDREWS.

(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle.")

I.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bikanir has just come back from Versailles, Paris and London, and has given to the Indian newspapers a glowing account of the seats of honour that were accorded to the delegates representing India at the Peace Conference. He has also handed over to the Press, for publication, the correspondence which passed between the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and himself. His one great subject of congratulation on his arrival in Bombay was, that the equality of India with South Africa, Canada and other dominions had been recognised at last. But his Highness passed over in ominous silence one further piece of news, which called for no congratulation. When an attempt was made at the Peace Conference to include, in the preamble of the League of Nations, a brief statement asserting the principle of racial equality, this proposal was rejected, as one that was likely to wreck the whole Conference,—South Africa and Canada being loudest of all in their opposition. It is true, that a pious hope was expressed that the proposal might be discussed at a later date within the League of Nations; but even there, as everyone at Versailles and Paris knew quite well, it would have very little chance of success. The apple of discord was thrown down, and at once the hollowness of what was happening was revealed nakedly to all mankind.

Japan's Demand for Racial Equality.

Japan had been the first to bring forward this proposal for racial equality. But the great European Powers seemed to know beforehand exactly how far she would go. Her *amour propre* was satisfied without much difficulty in other directions. She was given, merely for the asking, the German territorial "rights", so-called,—the rights of the robber and the spoiler,—in the great Shantung province of China, with its vast mineral wealth and population of fifty million people; a province richer and larger than the whole of Bengal. She was also allowed to treat Korea,—where millions had signed a declaration of independence and had shown themselves ready to suffer imprisonment rather than endure the yoke of Japan,—as a conquered country, whose internal affairs were no concern of the League of Nations. This cry for independence and liberty from Korea, confirmed by passive resistance on a scale unknown [illegible] modern times, was passed over unheeded by the Great Four, who were devoting themselves so busily, in President Wilson's phrase, to "make the world safe for democracy." The Powers of Europe were far too heavily compromised, in their own past history and in their future aims and ambitions, to have any serious desire to support weak nations like Korea and China abroad. Awkward questions might be asked nearer home, which could not be answered. So Japan, the one great military nation in the Far East, was satisfied with her own gains; and the question of racial equality was kept carefully out of sight. China, the sufferer of countless insults, weaker by far than Japan in military power, but strong in her moral greatness, alone made a serious stand for humanity amid the sordid huckstering and bargainings for material possessions. She claimed that race equality should be openly declared and that this bartering with other people's territory should cease.

Chain's Refusal to Sign Treaty.

But she was not heard. She had no latest scientific weapons of destruction to make forcefully insistent her demand for equal human treatment. And when at length not a semblance, even, of justice was done in regard to her Shantung province; when all discussion of racial equality was disallowed, she withdrew altogether from the Treaty, refusing to be a party to her own disruption and degradation. Yet of so little account was she, among all those powerful Powers, that this most significant action, in refusing to sign the Treaty, was at first passed by without any one's notice. Even the reporters, who were eager to record for their newspapers every look on the face of M. Clemenceau or Mr. Lloyd George or President Wilson, failed to take note of those pathetically silent Chinese figures standing aloof and apart. Then, after a few days, the Powers began to feel slightly uneasy. China's solitary action might reflect upon themselves. Excuses must be made at once. Japan explained, that she had not meant to use all the "rights" in Shantung which she had acquired. The Great Four magnanimously offered to allow China still to sign, even though it was somewhat late to do so. All the well-known modes of diplomatic pressure were employed, and the world is still waiting to see the result. Up to the time of writing this article, China has still held out in her refusal; but will she be able to hold out for long?

Where was India?

Where was India all this while? Where was India,—the birth-place of Gautama, the Buddha, who gave humane ideas for the first time to the world, while Europe was still more than three parts barbarian? Where was India,—with her great and rich inheritance of moral idealism in the past, with her age-long faith in love as the ultimate guide in human action rather than Force? Where was India,—the passionate unwearied seeker of the infinite beyond the finite in every path of life? Shepherded by the Secretary of State, the representatives from India raised no voice of indignant protest on behalf of the helpless Koreans, or the despoiled Chinese, or on behalf of the equality of all races within the new Parliament of Man. At least this may be said, that if any protest was made, it did

(Continued on page 10.)

KAISER'S WAR-GUILTINESS.

ORD CURZON ON POSIBILITIES OF TRIAL.

"NEITHER A HEBO NOR A MARTYR."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 29.

Speaking in the debate on the second reading of the Peace Treaty in the House of Lords Lord Curzon disagreed with the view that the trial of the Kaiser might attract support to him. Comparing the Kaiser with the condemned sovereigns in history he said there was something picturesque about Charles I and something grand, almost heroic, in the intellectual scope and imagination of Napoleon, but a man who was not only guilty of war atrocities but ignominiously fled from his country immediately it was in difficult circumstances was a man unimaginable as a hero or as a martyr. His presence just over the German border might be a political danger. All the Allies believed that the ex-Emperor more than any individual was responsible for the shocking breach of faith by which the war began. He more than any other man was responsible for the terrible crimes disfiguring the war and upon his shoulders for evermore rested the burden of the appalling calamity which had overtaken the world.

The Kaiser hitherto had always emphasised the commanding nature of his position; it was difficult from the tenor of his speeches to estimate whether he regarded himself as the special protege of the Almighty or whether the Almighty was under this special patronage. Such a man ought to be tried and judged, and if guilty, punished. The difficulties of holding a trial were exaggerated. The final decision as regards the place of trial had not been taken. If it took place in Britain it did not follow that London would be the place selected.

FRANCE'S SECURITY.

Speaking on the second reading of the Anglo-French Treaty Lord Curzon said France had had a bitter experience in this war, also on more than one previous occasion her Eastern Frontiers were singularly defenceless. She had seen them without provocation, almost without warning, overrun by the forces of a powerful enemy. In future the League of Nations would provide protection against such an outrage but for the moment the League was not finally and firmly constituted, therefore France desired protection of the treaty was whether it was an instrument leading to the peace of Europe and the world and he thought that no one would hesitate to answer in the affirmative. He was pleased, almost surprised at the absolute unanimity with which this very great undertaking had been accepted by every section of public opinion in this country.

INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION IN FRANCE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTER-ALLIED ORGANISATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS July, 28.
Recd. 12-55 p.m., July 29.

The French minister of industrial reconstruction is now in London endeavouring to arrange for the exchange of raw materials between England and France and the creation of an inter-allied organisation for the distribution of foodstuffs and the reduction of sea freights.

HUGE LOTTERY OF 30 MILLIARD FRANCS,

TO RELIEVE THE NATIONAL DEBT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS July, 28.
Recd. 12-55 p.m., July 29.

A proposal has been brought before the Chamber of Deputies to Institute a huge state lottery of thirty milliards of francs with prizes amounting to six milliards, the remainder going to the relief of the national debt.

TRAGIC DEATH OF GENERAL MACANDREWS.

FATAL PETROL EXPLOSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 12-55 p.m., July 29.

CAIRO, July 25th.—General Harry MacAndrews, Commander of the 5th Division stationed at Aleppo, died last week in tragic circumstances. His tunic had been cleaned with petrol and was hanging in his room to dry. The General, wearing pyjamas, entered the room smoking a cigarette whereupon the petrol vapour immediately exploded severely burning General MacAndrews who died in hospital a week later.

The late Major-General Henry John Milnes MacAndrew joined the Second Battalion Cameron Highlanders in 1884 and was shortly transferred to Lincoln Regiment. In 1889, he was attached to the Bengal Cavalry and he served as Brigade Transport Officer, 2nd Brigade Tirah Expeditionary Force in 1897. Next year he was seen working as a Brigade Transport Officer of the Khyba Force. The year 1900 found him in South Africa serving in Kitchener's Horse and during the years 1900 and 1902, he held different responsible Military Ports. For five years from 1903-1908, he was Brigade-Major General to the Inspector-General of Cavalry in India. He took active part in the recent war from its very commencement till 1918. His death which came at the age of 53 years being born in 1866 brought his successful Military career to a close.

THE FUTURE NAVY.

MR. LONG ON PEESERVING EFFICIENCY.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE LESSONS OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 29.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Long moving the vote of sixty millions sterling for the Navy said the personnel of the Navy was at present 180,000 compared with 407,000 at the armistice. Out of three hundred warships and eight hundred auxiliary ships under order at the armistice, 84 warships and 110 auxiliary ships, which were essential to replace the old ships or were so far advanced that cessation of construction would be uneconomical, were being completed. The cancelled ships included three battlecruisers including the Howe. The warships being constructed included one battle-cruiser, fourteen light cruisers, thirty-seven destroyers and thirty-two submarines. The increase of pay of the Navy would amount to ten millions sterling in 1919.

Mr. Long emphasised the importance of having an efficient naval staff at the Admiralty in order to keep the Admiralty up to date. He announced the appointment of a committee under Admiral Phillimore to investigate the lessons of the war. Mr. Long also emphasised the necessity of showing the Flag in the distant waters of the Empire. The Admiralty would do its best to economise but the Navy must be efficient and sufficient.

V. C. AWARDED TO MAJOR WHEELER.

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY ON TIGRIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 12-55 p.m., July 29.

The Victoria Cross has been conferred upon Major George Wheeler, Indian Army, for conspicuous gallantry and bravery on the Tigris. With one Gurkha officer and eight men Major Wheeler crossed the river and rushed an enemy trench under heavy fire. A strong enemy party counter-attacked but Major Wheller boldly led the charge, and in spite of a severe bayonet wound in the head, saved the situation and consolidated the position.

PERMANENT ARMY OF OCCUPATION ON RHINE.

MARSHAL FOCH'S ESTIMATE OF 150,000MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS July, 28.
Recd. 12-55 p.m., July 29.

The Havas Agency states that Marshal Foch appeared before the Council of Five and urged the necessity of having at least 150,000 men in the permanent army of occupation on the Rhine. England and the United States would keep only a very limited number of men on the Rhine, so France would have to supply any additional men which Marshal Foch might deem necessary.

SIR W. MARSHAL MADE G. C. M. G.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 12-55 p.m., July 29.

The King to-day, invested Sir W. Marshall, with G. C. M. G.

EPSOM MURDER TRIAL.

FIVE CANADIANS GET ONE YEAR EACH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. midnight, July 29.

Of the seven Canadians indicted in connection with the death of Station-Sergeant Green at Epsom on June 10th, two have been discharged and five convicted of unlawfully and riotously assembling together and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment without hard labour.

"30TH MARCH RIOT CASE."

FURTHER PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 29.

Further prosecution evidence was recorded in the "30th March riot case" to-day.

Dr. F. Johnson, Assistant Surgeon, deposed that he examined Inspector Hamiduddin and Sub-Inspector Chet Singh, who had simple abrasions or corticions caused by stones, as stated by them. In the cross-examination by Mr. Asaf Ali, he admitted that in other ways, not necessarily by missiles thrown at the persons examined by him.

Four other witnesses were produced. None of them has been cross-examined at length at this stage, as Mr. Asaf Ali proposed to deal with them after the framing of charges on account of Mr. Jeffreys, Superintendent of Police proceeding on leave, he will be examined by the prosecution on the 5th August next, the date of the further hearing.

NADIAD DERAILMENT CASE.

HOW THE PLOT WAS HATCHED.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION BY WITNESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, July 28.

The second special tribunal proceeded with the further hearing of evidence of witness Purshottam Amin. Examined by the Court, he deposed that Chhotalal Rajeshwar said "let us go to derail" while Chhotalal Gamadia said "all will be done if tools are available." He said his dramatic company never came to Nadiad as it would not be paying. Whenever Janubhai, the Fouzdar went to Surat, he used to put up with him in the company. He came to Surat in connection with a case against Bapalal Maneklal for tampering with evidence in the present case. He did not hear any talk going on between Bhalabhai and Ishwarbhai about the special train arriving at 12-30 that night. He did say to Chhotalal Rajeshwar, that their intention to derail was not good.

Then the examination of witness for prosecution, Kalidas Kashibhai was taken up. He deposed that he remembered the statement he made before the district magistrate. He remembered the night on which the derailment took place. On that night there was a lecture delivered by the Moulvie at 9 p.m., which he attended. He saw a group of men standing away from the meeting and talking about carrying out the derailment of a special train bound for Ahmedabad. In the group he saw Bhalabhai accused No. 11, Magan Amtha accused No. 14, Chhotalal Rajeshwar, the approver and Purshottam Amin. He could not go to Ahmedabad, as there was a very heavy passenger traffic on that night and returned home from the station. On the station he was advised by Bhalabhai not to go to Ahmedabad, as there was firing there. Bhalabhai and he went to the telegraph office of the station, to inquire as to the time when the special train would arrive at Nadiad. They asked of one Chandulal signaller, who said as he was not on duty, he could not say, but he would ascertain from the Deputy Station Master Jeshankar, about the time. He then went to Jeshanker who, on consulting books, said it would arrive at 12-30. They then went outside the station where they met Ishwarbhai, accused No. 3, Motilal Hiralal (another approver, who retracted his confession), Chhotalal Gamadia No. 5 and Purshottam Amin. He deposed that they all, by taking different routes, went scattered to Santram gate whence after reaching Kumbhnath's temple, went on to the rails. He and others began to remove the wooden keys, but as some of the bolts were difficult to be removed, he, Chhotalal Rajeshwar and Shanker Revandas went to fetch oil for applying to the bolts. For this, they went to the nearest pump-engine belonging to one Pranshanker and awoke one boy Abba Patlia, who was sleeping there and demanded of him to supply them with some kerosine and some tools. On being supplied, they saw that all the bolts, except one had been removed. Witness removed the last one and he, as well as others lifted the rail and threw it away. He passed that night with Shanker Revandas.

STATEMENT MADE IN A STATE OF FEAR.

Cross-examined by Mr. D. P. Deranari, he said he was a respectable man. Though he was not on good terms with his aunt, he still visited her at Surat, whenever he had an occasion to go there. He continued that he did not trade in selling girls. It was untrue that it was he who arranged the marriage of one Nathi, Kolan by caste, passing her off as a patidar girl, with one Moti Dharamdas. It was equally untrue that he demanded Rs. 1,000 of Shivabhai, brother of accused No. 3, for getting the accused released. He admitted that there was a conviction against him and he had been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman, counsel for accused No. 7, he deposed that he had made the statement before the District Magistrate in a state of fear. He feared that if he disclosed the names of the participants, the town-people would be angry with him. Though assured of pardon, he still feared he would be arrested as he concealed some information from the District Magistrate. Examination of witness was not over, when the Court rose for the day.

PUNJAB HAPPENINGS.

DELAY IN APPOINTING COMMISSION DEPLORED.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S CABLE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 29

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, President of the All-India Congress Committee, has sent a cable to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India and Lord Sinha, deploring the delay in the appointment of the Commission to enquire into the Punjab situation and praying that such Commission should be appointed directly by His Majesty's Government and should consist of persons wholly unconnected with the Indian Administration.

AFGHAN DELEGATES PREPARING STATEMENT.

CONFERENCE IN CLOSED DOORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

SIMLA, July 29.

The special correspondent of the Associated Press at Rawalpindi wired on the 29th as under:—

During the last two days the Afghans have been busy preparing a written statement of their case. The conference met again this morning within closed doors, and the greatest care is to be taken to prevent any hint of what is happening being published. It is believed, however, that if things go well, the Afghan delegates will be prepared to make a reference to the Amir by the end of the week. Peace or war may then depend on the Amir's reply.

UNHAPPY EGYPT.

LIST OF CONVICTIONS.

TOTAL SENTENCES 3,700: DEATH-SENTENCES 39: PENAL SERVITUDE: 27.

MR. HARMSWORTH EXPLAINS IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. midnight, July 29.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Harmsworth stated that General Allenby had reported that the killed and wounded in the recent disturbances in Egypt were: natives, eight hundred and sixteen hundred, European and other civilians, thirty-one and thirty-five, military twenty-nine and a hundred and fourteen. Thirty-seven hundred natives had been sentenced in connection with the disturbances mostly to short sentences, but including the thirty-nine death-sentences and twenty-seven sentences of penal servitude for life.

The Military Courts had ended on July 15th in view of the complete restoration of tranquillity in Egypt. (Cheers.)

General Allenby had stated that he was remitting three months of sentences imposed by the Military Courts and releasing persons interned on political grounds.

MAILS AND CONVOYS ON CHITRAL ROAD.

INTERFERED WITH BY BUDMASHES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 29.

A Press communique states mails and convoys on Chitral Road are experiencing some interference from parties of local bad characters. The lashkar in the vicinity of Hazarnao is reported to be diminishing rapidly, those remaining are mostly tribesmen from surrounding villages. There is nothing to report from other parts of the frontier.

Official and Personal.

Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachari, Member of the Madras Executive Council, left on Monday, for Bombay, en route to England, on three months' leave. It is understood that he will hand over charge by wire from Adoni.

The Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru left Allahabad on Tuesday for Bombay, en route to England.

AFGHAN DELEGATES IN RAWALPINDI.

ATTEMPT AT AMIR'S ASSASSINATION.

A RUMOUR FROM PESHAWAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

SIMLA, July 28.

On the 28th July the Associated Press special correspondent at Rawalpindi wired:—The Afghan delegates are living in three houses in civil lines. Arrangements were made yesterday afternoon for them to take a motor drive to the ridge. Except for the president, who retained his full dress, the others wore heavy ordinary tweed suits and presented a somewhat shabbly appearance when compared with the gorgeous effects of their uniforms at the conference the day before. They insisted on taking their Turkoman escort with them in the cars which were so overcrowded that in some cars the soldiers sat on the knees of the envoys and in others the envoys sat on the knees of the soldiers to the manifest delight of "Tommy Atkins" out for his afternoon stroll.

A rumour was afloat in Peshawar a fortnight ago to the effect that an attempt had been made to assassinate the Amir and this story is now confirmed. It appears that the Amir who has a residence north of Kabul was out riding with his staff, when two soldiers of the Kabul regiment fired a shot each at him from a distance of twenty yards. One bullet passed through his riding breeches but he was unhurt and the two men were at once seized. They made no resistance and they are at present in prison in the hope that they will divulge the names of the persons who instigated them, but the Amir refused to put them the question. This clemency on his part has favourably impressed the peoples of Kabul.

ANOTHER STORY.

Another story from Kabul is that the Amir frequently visits his eldest brother Inayatullah who with his family is confined in the *arag* of the Citadel. The Amir is anxious that his brother should take an interest in the administration and has offered him the choice of several lucrative appointments both in the civil and military sides, but Inayatullah says that he would rather walk on the lawn outside his quarters with his children than run the risks which are the inevitable consequences of taking an interest in affairs of the state.

LOYAL OFFERS.

The following press communiqué has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—The following further offers have been received in connection with the present hostilities with Afghanistan:—

A letter from the Political Agent, Palanpur No. War, dated the 9th July 1919. Communicating a message from Malak Jorawarkhanji of Varahi, expressing his profound loyalty to the British Government, condemning the action of the Amir of Afghanistan and expressing his willingness to render all possible assistance to Government.

A telegram from Shahzado Shah Mohamed, Secretary Anjuman Afghans, Shikarpur dated the 16th June 1919, expressing displeasure at the Amir's conduct in severing long standing cordial relations with the British Government and assuring Government of their loyalty.

A telegram from Syed Shershah, Zamindar and Honorary Magistrate Jamesabad dated the 17th June 1919, offering his personal services and resources in connecton with the Afghan War.

A telegram from Khan Saheb Jam Mitha Khan Jam Mohamed Sharif, Zamindar and Honarary Magistrate, Sinjhoro Sind, dated the 19th June 1919, offering his services and resources for the Afghan War.

A letter from Mr. H. R. Cooper, Bombay, dated the 17th June 1919, offering his services during the present Afghan campaign.

A letter from the President, Anjuman-i-Islam, Mahudha, District Kaira, dated the 18th June 1919, forwarding a resolution passed by the Mohamedans of Mahudha assembled in a public meeting, expressing their disapproval of the Amir's action in provoking hostilities and assuring Government of their abiding loyalty.

A telegram from Kaji Asajmiya Taloda, West Khandesh, dated the 30th June 1919, expressing regret at the Amir's declaration of hostilities and wishes for the sucess of British arms.

An endorsement by the Commissioner, Central Division No. 2620-B, dated the 10th July 1919, forwarding a copy of a resolution passed by the Mohamedans of Dhond at a meeting held on the 21st of June 1919, condemning the action of the Amir in raising arms against the British Government and assuring Government of their loyalty.

An endorsement by the Commissioner, Central Division, No. 2668-4-B, dated the 12th July 1919:—Forwarding a letter from Sardar Shambhusing A. Jadhavrao of Malegaon placing his services and resources at the disposal of Government.

A letter from the Collector and Political Agent, Kaira, No. W. A. R. dated the 14th July 1919, communicating receipt of a message dated the 30th June 1919, from the Mahomedan citizens of Mehemedabad in connection with the Afghan war and of a prayer for the restoration of peace.

An endorsement by the Commissioner, Southern Division, No. W-527, dated the 16th July 1919, forwarding a copy of a resolution passed at a general meeting of the Taluka Local Board, Gadag, Dharwar, held on the 15th June 1919, expressing disapproval of the Amir's action in waging war against the British Government and assuring Government of their loyalty.

WATER FAMINE IN BOMBAY.

ACUTE SITUATION.

SERIOUS EPIDEMIC APPREHENDED.

Bombay continues to suffer from the water famine indeed the worst of its kind experienced by it within living memory. The city has on several occasions in the past had to experience inconvenience on account of a scarcity of water, but the inconvenience lasted only for a couple of days or so. At present, however, the public are confronted with the appalling prospect of having to go practically without water for a whole week at a stretch. The damage to the Tansa aqueduct is enormous, and there is small chance of its being completely repaired inside of a week. So, Bombay will have to pull on for this period with the very limited supply of water that has been promised it by the Municipality.

A Paradoxical Situation.

Bombay at present presents a strange spectacle indeed. By a strange coincidence the water famine began on Saturday with the commencement of the heavy downpour of rain which has been practically continuous since then; and during the last three days, the city has stood in this paradoxical position that while, thanks to the generosity of Jupiter Pluvius, its streets have been daily inundated with water, it has had during those very days to go through the worst water famine it has ever experienced. Until the portion of the masonry aqueduct carrying the Tansa water supply, which has collapsed, is completely replaced, the city will have to go on short rations of water. At present water is available only between 5 a.m. and 8 a.m. in the morning and 4-30 p.m. and 7 p.m. in the evening, and that too only on the ground floors. Most remarkable scenes continue to be enacted at the water taps on the ground floors every morning and evening at these hours. As the supply of water is available only for limited periods in the morning and in the evening, there is naturally a great rush at these taps and scenes which one would not like to figure in are the result. The scramble at these places is simply great and neighbourly amenities, in the desire to get at the taps before others, are at a discount. Crowds can also be seen at the few wells in the city that have been left untouched by the operations of the Health Department. People leaving in houses with privies on the flush system are standing in a more unenviable position than the others, the storage tanks being without a drop of water in a large majority of cases.

Serious Epidemic ahead.

It will take nearly a week before the water supply is resored to its normal conditions, and the city will have to pull on as best it can with the limited supply that has been promised it. But there is a serious side to the question which ought not to be lost sight of. A great danger stares the city in the face in the shape of a probability of an outbreak of some epidemic disease or another if the present shortage of water continues for a longer period. It is not difficult to imagine the condition of a city like Bombay, with a population of well-nigh a million and a half, with more than half that population living in slums under conditions which should constitute a grave reproach to any modern city, with the abysmal ignorance of even the rudimentary priniciples of hygiene and sanitation, of its poorer classes without water. A water famine may not by itself cause an outbreak of epidemic all of a sudden but when one is already at the doors of the city, the situation must be considered grave indeed. The daily mortality is nearly double that of last year and considerably more than that of a year before. The present famine of water, therefore, constitutes a grave menace to the health of the city and it is a reassuring thing that the Municipal Authorities are leaving no stone unturned to repair the damage to the aqueduct in as short a time as possible.

Repair Work proceeding apace.

The work of repairing the aqueduct is proceeding apace. Several hundred men have been working at it for the last few days and yesterday several more were sent from Bombay. The Municipal authorities are leaving no stone unturned to expedite the work and expect it to be finished in about a week's time. The great factor, however, is weather. The aqueduct is situated on a hill side, which naturally makes the repair work difficult but the difficulties are considerably enhanced by the inclemency of the weather. On Monday and for a greater part of yesterday, the men had to carry on their operations under a heavy and continuous downpour of rain. If the weather assumes a favourable turn, the work should finish within a week; otherwise it is possible the city will have to suffer from the shortage of water for some days longer yet.

The collapse of the aqueduct is attributed to the recent heavy rains. A portion of the aqueduct, about 120 ft. in length, which is situated near Mulund station, collapsed about midday on Sunday and the Tansa supply had consequently to be cut off. Tansa lake provides Bombay with most of the water consumed by it, the daily quantity supplied by this lake being about 30 million gallons. The lake when full contains over 29,000 million gallons of water and a considerable portion of it would have gone to waste but for the fact that the source of the trouble was fortunately discovered within a short time, and the sluices at Tansa were promptly lowered. And the small wastage of water that occurred on account of the accident has probably been replaced by this time by the rainfall which, reports say, has been very heavy in the districts.

MOSLEM MEMORIAL TO HIS MAJESTY.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE'S SUPPORT.

(Associated Press Special Service).

LUCKNOW, July 29.

A meeting of the council of the All-India Moslem League held on the 27th passed the following resolution:—

That the Council strongly supports the memorial presented by the leading Mussalman residents in England to his Majesty and the Prime Minister on the 14th June 1919 as one that substantially reproduces Moslem views expressed at the last Delhi session of the League and most earnestly urges the Prime Minister to use full weight and influence of the British Empire to secure acceptance by the Allied Powers at the Peace Conference of appeal therein made in order to remove the prevailing sense of injustice and bitterness among his Majesty's loyal Moslem subjects: that the council invites all provincial and district leagues to hold public meetings at all important places in British India as soon as possible to express their support of the said memorial and to urge the Prime Minister to secure its acceptance by the Allied Powers.

The meeting also appointed a sub-committee consisting of the following gentlemen to consider the Indian Reforms Bill:—The Hon. Rajah of Mahmudabad. Mr. Syed Nabiullah, Mr. Mumtaz Husain and Mr. Niamatullah as Secretary.

HON. MIAN MUHAMMAD SHAFI

TO BE A TEMPORARY MEMBER,

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 28.

A "Gazette of India", Extraordinary runs:—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, by the resignation of the Hon, Sir Chettur Sankaran Nair, Kt., C.I.E., and no conditional or other successor being present on the spot, the Governor-General-in-Council has been pleased under the Provisions of Section 92(1) of the Government of India Act 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), to appoint the Hon. Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi, C.I.E., Bar.-at-Law, to be a temporary member of the Council of the Governor-General-in-India. The Hon. Mian Muhammad Shafi has on this day taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

HIGH PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS IN CALCUTTA.

GOVT. URGED TO TAKE STEPS FOR MITIGATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

A conference was held this afternoon at the British Indian Association to consider the question of the prevailing high prices of grains and cloths. Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore presided.

The following resolutions were adopted urging the Government to take steps for the mitigation of distress and in particular to adopt the following measures:—(1) Reduction of export of rice from the province, (2) Increase of transport facilities and substantial reduction of freights, (3) Prevention of profiteering, (4) Importation of Burma rice, both boiled and unboiled, in sufficient quantities, (5) sale of rice at fixed and reduced prices at convenient centres in mofussil through district and local boards, municipalities and co-operative credit societies and such other agencies as the Government think fit. The conference urged the appointment of the advisory committees to advise the Controller of Food Supplies and the Director of Civil Supplies in the matter of control of foodstuffs and prices. Regarding the rise in prices of cloths, the conference urged the Government to take early steps to secure standardised cloth in Bengal, in view particularly of the fact that the Puja season was approaching.

REJOICINGS IN MYSORE STATE.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, July 29.

To-day was observed as a public holiday throughout Mysore State on account of the birth of a son to his Highness the Yuvarajah. There were rejoicing and special services in the places of worship took place and 76 prisoners were released from the Bangalore Central Jail. A public meeting was held in the city where a resolution conveying congratulations of the people was passed. A durbar was held in Mysore over which his Highness the Maharajah presided.

MR, HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION

NEED OF AMENDE HONOURABLE.

The "Independent" writes:—

The public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, which was held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association to protest against the deportation of Mr. Horniman, was in many ways a remarkable demonstration. As will be seen from the report of the proceedings, people of all classes, including Mr. Horniman's political opponents, united to pay him a warm tribute, and to denounce the action of the Executive in deporting a great Englishman, who, by his fearless exposure of wrongs in the government of the country and courageous advocacy of Indian aspirations, endeared himself to the people whom he so loyally served. The meeting constituted a contradiction of the lie so sedulously propagated from certain interested quarters that no feeling of resentment was felt by the Bombay public at Mr. Horniman's deportation, as well as a plain challenge to the Government to justify their action. It is clear now that the version of the reasons which was put into Mr. Montagu's mouth cannot be substantiated. Mr. Horniman was "put away" not because he was a danger to "public safety", but because he proved "a troublesome Editor" to the autocrats and bureaucrats of Bombay Castle, and of even a more exalted habit at.

Now that the facts have emerged in their true proportions, we trust the Secretary of State will do justice to himself as well as to Mr. Horniman by an adequate *amende honourable*. The most appropriate form it can take is for the order of deportation to be cancelled forthwith. It is well known that the hands of Sir George Lloyd were forced in regard to the action taken against Mr. Horniman. This is perfectly intelligible, besides being true. The Governor of Bombay came to this country fresh from the purer political atmosphere of Great Britain, and it must have gone against his grain to inaugurate his *regime* with the enforcement of so un-British an executive order as the one under consideration. Whoever else might have been responsible for it, it was not the Governor of Bombay who inspired the action against Mr. Horniman. In these circumstances we think it would be both appropriate and graceful if his Excellency would now take the initiative in having the wrong done to Mr. Horniman righted. It would be a belated but welcome act of justice. In many ways Sir George Lloyd has shown himself responsive to public opinion, and it must have dawned upon him by now, Bombay Castle notwithstanding, that the deportation of Mr. Horniman was a blazing blunder, besides being an act of cruel injustice to one who did more, in an essential sense, to bring England and India together than many scores of bureaucrats, spread over many decades, put together The meeting of the Bombay citizens should serve, moreover to reveal to him beyond any possibility of doubt how deeply entrenched Mr. Horniman is in the affection and esteem of the Indian people. Mr. Horniman's withdrawal from the Indian scene is a sheer loss to Indian public life, and it is up to the citizens of Bombay to take the lead in bringing their erstwhile colleague back into their midst. We think an All-India movement should be inaugurated to make necessary representations to the Imperial Government to withdraw the order against Mr. Horniman without further delay.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 29.

At the High Court before Justice Broadway and a jury on Monday, Rai Saheb Mool Chand began his opening speech in the trial of J. W. Radley in connection with the two connected cases of alleged cheating and criminal breach of trust. His Lordship announced that the trial would be confined to the charge of criminal breach of trust only and that the trial under Section 420 for offence of cheating would be commenced on August 1st.

After counsel for the Crown had given brief history of the case, Mr. Bowring, Superintendent of Police a gave evidence as to the efforts to trace Radley. Mr. Percy Feilman a retired merchant of Kidd Stre Calcutta, also gave evidence bearing out the prosecution story. Counsel for the accused then cross-examined the witness at length. The case was then adjourned.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

The market for jute shares ruled easier to-day, owing to profit-taking and there was not much business put through. Coals were steady, Singaran and Borcola being in inquiry. In miscellaneous section, a fair turnover of stocks took place, Jha Jha cement and Peaces Slipway being in demand. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coals:—Baraboni 24-4, Bhulanbarari 52-8, Borcola 4 p, Bokaro Jherriah 8-12, Burra Dhemo 15-15, Central Collieries 27-4, Koradi West 18-8, Kuardi 30-8, New Beerbhoom 6f-8, Nodiha 20, Patmohna 28-14, Samla Manderboni 2-8 p, Singaran "A" 17-4, Singaran "B" 17-4.

Jute:—Anglo-India 439, Bally 295, Dalhousie 606, Delta 749, Fort William 526, Howrah 52-8, Hooghly 140, Kamarhatty 1,020, Lansdowne 495, Lawrence 770, Northbrook 81-8, Reliance 56, Soorah 402.

Miscellaneous:—Calcutta Metal 1-4 p, Calcutta City Flour 52-8, Cossipore Cotton Ginning 43, Dock Engineering 15-4, Darbhanga Rice 5-4 p, Dunbar Cotton 110, Fort William Flour 31-4, Hoogly Flour 38-8, Indian Iron and Steel 55 p, Indo-Burma Tin 20-8, India General Navigation 175, Indian Standard Wagons 45 p, Indian Tanneries 14-12, Jha Jha Cement 19-8, Kumardhubi Engineering (new) 55, Mackenzie 13-4, New Savan Sugar 19-12, Peaces Slipway 30-4, Port Shipping 30-4, Rvam Sugar 24-8, Surma Valley Saw Mills 24, Tata Industrial Bank 53 p, Triton Insurance 95, Universal Ore Crashing 0-6 p.

Government Paper three-and-a-half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 68-12 to 69.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR ENTERTAINED.

SOUTH INDIAN CLUB "AT HOME."

The President and members of the South Indian Club were "At Home" to Sir Sankaran Nair last evening in the premises of the Club. Among those present were, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, the Hon Dr. Fernandez, Mr. R. M. Padwal, Mr. and Miss Lazarus, Mr. K. Subramania Iyer, Mr. B. Raghavyya, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Mr. G. S. Raghavan and many others.

On his arrival in company with his son, Sir Sankaran was received by Mr. K. Subramania Iyer amid cheers.

The proceedings opened with music. Mr. Subramania Iyer, the President of the Club welcomed the guest of the evening in a felicitous speech and wished him *bon voyage* and safe return.

Sir Sankaran Nair in reply said that he considered it a great privilege to have been able to accept their invitation and it was a great pleasure to meet a number of young and old gentlemen speaking his own language, in a distant place like Bombay.

After the party partook of refreshments, Mr. G. S. Raghavan, in proposing a vote of thanks to the guest said it gave him the greatest pleasure to be called upon to express their gratitude to Sir Sankaran Nair who had so kindly accepted their invitation and to others also who were present on the occasion. If as representing the older generations of South Indians in Bombay, Mr. Subramania Iyer welcomed Sir Sankaran at the outset, the speaker was proud to be called upon to interpret as honestly as he could the feelings of the younger generation of South Indians in Bombay towards their honoured guest who typified the description of the ideal character by Lord Shri Krishna. It was a rare pleasure to them to have in their midst that day one who was not merely a knight bearing Government distinction but a knight among patriots.

Mr. K. S. Aiyar then garlanded Sir Sankaran Nair after which the gathering dispersed.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

DEPUTATION TO SIR C. SANKARAN NAIR.

A deputation of the Executive Committee of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India, consisting of Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, President, Mr. V. R. Shinde, General Secretary, Messrs. Hansraj Pragji Thakersi and V. S. Sohoni, members of the Committee, and a number of representatives of the several Marathi and Gujarathi untouchable communities in Bombay waited upon Sir C. Sankaran Nair, at the residence of Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Pedder Road, on Tuesday, at 8-30 a.m. Mr. Shinde introduced the members to Sir C. Sankaran Nair and acted as interpreter during the conversation that followed.

The following memorial was signed by several members and handed to Sir C. Sankaran Nair, who was then garlanded. Sir Sankaran Nair assured the deputation that he would do everything in his power to promote their cause in England and thanked the members heartily for meeting him.

MEMORIAL.

Sir,

"We the members of the Executive Committee of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India, and some members of the several depressed or untouchable communities of Maharashtra and Gujarath, representing our respective communities, beg to request you in behalf of the depressed classes in India to be good enough to represent the cause of the said classes, in your evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee now sitting in England, under the chairmanship of Lord Selbourn and in other ways to enlighten the British Public opinion so as to advance the interests of these classes. In this connection we wish to bring to your kind notice, especially the following three points:—

WIDENING THE FRANCHISE.

The right should be so extended to the depressed classes as a special concession in view of their special social disabilities and property as to lower the minimum limit of their property, qualification to a fixed income of not lower than Rs. 144 per annum, and that of their educational qualification to having passed the 4th Marathi Standard in any primary school recognised by Government. A person belonging to any of the classes described as depressed, i.e., untouchable in the Indian Census Reports for 1901, and being qualified in either of the above ways should be entitled to vote.

DIRECT REPRESENTATION.

The depressed classes should be granted the right of electing their own representatives in numbers proportionate to their respective popular strength in their own electorates instead of Government nominating their representative. This procedure is as much necessary to secure them direct and effective representation as also to educate them to a sense of civic duties and train them to actively participate in the affairs of their own well being.

RESERVED SEATS.

(a) If the above demands be found impracticable to grant, there shall be reserved in each of the Provincial Legislative Councils, at least as many seats for the so-elected representatives of the depressed classes, as there may be territorial divisions in that province, e.g., at least four for the four divisions in Bombay, viz., (1) Southern, (2) Central, (3) Northern Division, and (4) Sind; (b) and there should be reserved as many seats in the Supreme Legislative Council as there are provinces, i.e., each province should be allowed to return at least one representative of the depressed classes from among the provincial members."

POSITION OF INDIANS WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

(Continued from page 8.)

not reach the outside world: it did not show itself in act and deed. No delegate from India left the Peace Conference as a mark of disapproval. No delegate from India refused to sign the Peace Treaty. And so, once more, in a way that has almost grown monotonous of late, the just and righteous demands for a concrete recognition of equality were sacrificed for a shadowy promise, for a formal recognition. The honours at the Council Table, which cost so little to grant and satisfied the consciences of the donors, were readily granted; but concrete honour, mutual respect, equal treatment, freedom from racial restriction, *in the affairs of common life*.—these things, which cost much, were not even seriously considered. Yet it is just on this side that the greatest tragedies of modern life, which drag humanity downward, back into the beast, are happening,—the unspeakable tragedy of a Congo drenched with blood, or the hateful scenes of negro lynching in the Southern States of America.

A subtle irony of fate.

It was a subtle irony of fate,—which H. H. the Maharajah of Bikanir, as a sincerely patriotic Indian, must have noticed,—that on the very day when he was making his impassioned speech about the growing recognition of India within the Empire, public meetings had to be held in different parts of India for the purpose of protesting against the new indignities that were being heaped upon Indians themselves in the Transvaal *within the Empire*. It was true, as the Maharajah stated eloquently in his speech, that the Indian delegates at the Peace Conference, headed by the Secretary of State, were accorded the very same rank and dignity as the delegates from South Africa and Canada. But, even while they were thus seated side by side at Versailles, the South African Union Parliament (in which Indians have not only no seats, but no votes) was busy passing the most drastic laws, which deprived Indians even of the very meagre trading and land rights that are still their own. I have witnessed with my own eyes the treatment meted out to the Indians in the Transvaal. I have lived in the "locations" situated outside the towns, where Indians are compelled to take up their quarters when their old residential rights fall in. I have watched with my own eyes the inferior position which Indians are obliged daily to accept as a matter of course,—the insults at the railway stations, in the railway carriages, upon the municipal trams, and in public places generally. I can still most vividly recall to my mind what I have actually seen in Pretoria and Johannesburg; and the impression is one that awakens, even after five years' lapse of time, the sense of a burning wrong, a deadly wound, inflicted on the body of humanity.

The Mask is taken off.

I turn back from these daily scenes in South Africa, which make up the common every day life of the Indian people, and then I look once again at those seats of equal rank and honour granted to the Indian delegates at the Peace Conference; I can picture the whole scene—the South African delegates and the Indian delegates actually sitting side by side. And all seems to go well until the crucial issue arises,—the concrete proposal of racial equality. Then the mask, for a moment, is taken off and the delegates can see each other's faces without disguise. As I turn over these two vivid pictures in my mind—the Kaffir and Indian locations at Pretoria, on the one hand,—the equal seats of honour at Versailles, on the other,—the question comes back again and again,—would it not have been more dignified, when the issue of race equality had once been raised, if the Indian delegates had silently taken their places side by side with those disregarded and unhonoured Chinese representatives, who refused to sign the Treaty? The neglect and contempt with which they were treated, for their action, had at least this mark about it. It set them on the same level as their fellow-countrymen in the world outside. It revealed the naked truth. The seats of equal honour were an empty show, while the fundamental question of race equality, which the Conference shirked, remained unsolved.

BOMBAY'S WATER FAMINE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your report appearing in to-day's issue regarding the fixed hours of supply of water to the City during the repairs of Tansa Pipe, I have to bring to your notice that since 4 a.m. on Monday upto this time i.e., more than 40 hours, there is not a drop of water available from the Municipal pipe in Parel village and from this it seems that such a state of affairs will remain till the repairs are completely over. Under the circumstances will the authorities concerned be good enough to let us know why Parel is excluded from the supply of water during the hours temporarily fixed for distribution, while the allotment is meant for the whole City?—Yours, etc.,

S. K. PARELKER.

Parel Village July 29.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I write this after reading the Municipal Commissioner's explanation about the temporary water-famine in Bombay. After reading it, no question can be asked about the shortage. But one is still inclined to ask why is there low pressure? Why should the water be supplied on the ground floor only Is it the quantity alone that goes to make the pressure Is there no mechanical arrangement to apply pressure? I am not an expert; but, as a layman, I feel that whatever be the amount of water supplied it ought to be supplied to all floors as equally as possible. The hours may be even further limited. But it is necessary that residents of all floors must get water without having to ascend and descend staircases. This is a thing to be done by engineers, but it is the Municipal Commissioner that is to order the engineers to do it. Hoping he appreciates the position.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

CASE AGAINST SANT SINGH.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 28.

The hearing took place on Saturday of the case against Sant Singh who was charged under sections 121 A, 147 and 152 I. P. C. before a tribunal consisting of Messrs. Brasher (President), Prenter and Harris. Sardar Mehtab Singh, Public Prosecutor of Lahore, appeared for the Crown and Mr. Raghunath Sahai, Vakil for the accused. Mr. Howell, Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., filed a complaint by order of the Local Government. The evidence of the prosecution witnesses was then recorded.

Mr. Clarke, Deputy Superintendent of Police, gave a narrative of what took place at Lahore Mall on the evening of the 10th April and said a crowd fiercely opposed the police all the way down the Mall by threats of opening fire on them. The crowd was driven back as far as Anarkali.

Witness Ali stated he was told that a man had been wounded and removed by four of the crowd in a tonga. This informant said he had observed the man closely and the other had said that his name was Sant Singh. Witness took the wounded man's (accused's) statement in his house where he was being treated by Dr. Hiralal. He did not arrest the accused as the doctor thought his condition serious. A guard was posted at the house of the accused.

Ghulam Muhammad, the head constable, stated he was with the police when the encounter took place on the Mall and saw the accused being taken away in a tonga after firing. He heard two persons addressing the accused by name near Lawrence Statue and he gave this information to the Sub-Inspector Maratab Ali. At this stage the court noted that no other prosecution witnesses were present and recorded the statement of the accused.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused stated that on his return from Lawrence Gardens he encountered the mob near the O'Dwyer Soldiers' Club who numbered 300 or 400 men. He kept on a side on the footpath and was then hit in the stomach and the left arm. He got behind a wall and then fell and fainted. Some boys lifted him up and after going some distance they put him in a tonga. The court then passed an order that as the Public Prosecutor was not prepared to state that the prosecution had no further evidence to produce and asked for a postponement to the 29th instant to allow a consultation with Mr. Bowring. The case would be postponed till that date.

ALLEGED CHEATING AND CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 28.

At the High Court on Monday before Justice Broadway and a jury the trial commenced of T. W. Radley in connection with two connected cases of alleged cheating and criminal misappropriation of various sums of money amounting to Rs. 1,05,000. The accused was represented by Mr. B. R. Puri. He pleaded not guilty to the charges which were altered from those framed by the committing Magistrate to charges of having committed offence under sections 408, 409 and 420 I. P. C. Rai Sahib Mool Chand, counsel for the Crown opened the case for the prosecution.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly publish the following few lines showing the strange ways of official interference:—

Soon after his Excellency the Governor's programme of tour was announced last month, the head of the local officials here suggested to the authorities of the Social Club, Belgaum, that as there was no social function for his Excellency here, the opening ceremony of the newly erected buildings of the Club should be performed by his Excellency; and accordingly the opening ceremony was notified to take place on the 25th instant. Two days before this, the police insisted on their being supplied with the names of the persons invited to attend the function. The police had absolutely no business to make this rude demand which obviously cast some reflection on the character of the members of the Club. The authorities of the Club partly overawed at the attitude of the officials meekly submitted the list of such names, though not without resentment and much against the wishes of members. It so happened that the name of one of the members of the Club was omitted from the list. This member on the day on which this function was to take place expressed his intention to be present at the ceremony but the authorities of the Club could not, rather dared not, give him permission to enter the precincts of the very Club of which he was a member under the plea that his name was not submitted to the police. No more humiliating circumstance can be imagined than this that a member of the Club cannot enter it because his name has not been submitted to the police!

The result of all this was that more than fifteen members immediately sent in a signed protest to the Secretary of the Club informing him that under such humiliating circumstances they could not take part in the function nor could they attend it. The time was too short to bring the matter to the notice of his Excellency and this was the only alternative left for the members who cared something for the rights of their co-members. Of course those that thought more of the function than the humiliation to which their own co-member was subjected did attend the function. The authorities of the Club will undoubtedly be called upon to explain how they could agree to submit the name of a member to the police without his consent.

Will his Excellency look into the matter? Surely a politician of the reputation of Sir George Lloyd will not tolerate such a shabby way of official interference.—Yours, etc.

AN AGGRIEVED MEMBER OF THE CLUB.

Belgaum.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT NEAR HARIANA.

6 BOATMENT SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 28.

It may be remembered that there was a fatal boat accident on the 3rd June, 1919, in the river Beas near Hariana as a result of which 85 persons were drowned. The contractor's agent and six boatmen were tried by Lieut.-Col. C. H. Buck, District Magistrate of Kangra and judgment was pronounced on July 25th. The agent of the contractor was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 and six boatmen to terms of imprisonment ranging from one to two years under section 304 (a) I. P. C., the former for allowing the boat to start overloaded and the latter for culpable neglect to navigation. In the judgment the magistrate remarked "I must congratulate Ghazib Shah for his great skill and bravery in saving by his sole personal efforts and at continued risk of his life at the very least twenty human beings. No less than ten of them and probably more were rescued by him by swimming to them in the water. This is not the first time that he has saved persons from drowning for, he has in his possession a certificate from the police department showing that in 1914 he did, at the peril of his life, save five persons from drowning in the Beas river. He is the one person connected with this sad occurrence who stands out as a shining light and as a lasting example to others, and I shall have the greatest pleasure in bringing his wonderful acts to the notice of Government."

INDIAN WOMEN DO NOT DESIRE VOTE.

"UNTRUE IN FACT AND OLD STOCK ARGUMENT OF REACTIONARIES."

The following telegram has been addressed by Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, President Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association and Secretary of the Indian National Social Conference, to Lord Selborne, Chairman, Joint Parliamentary Committee, Government of India Bill regarding women suffrage:—

"Anent the Lord Southborough evidence before your Committee regarding women suffrage, I crave leave as President, Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association and Secretary for years past of Indian National Social Conference, to submit respectfully that belief gathered by Lord Southborough from Indian witnesses as to women in India not desiring to use the vote is untrue in fact and is an old stock argument of reactionaries who, unwilling to oppose publicly women's rights, social or political, take shelter in the argument that women do not want such rights. Such argument was used years ago in opposition to women's education, widow marriage and similar reforms. Lord Southborough misled by that argument."

PLOTS OF GROUND AT SOUPARI BAG.

LEASED TO SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. W. C. Sheppard presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Estate Agent of the Trust forwarding a copy of a letter from the Joint Secretary, Social Service League, for lease of plots at Souparibaug Road, admeasuring about 3.215 sq. yards, Mr. N. M. Joshi offered to pay rent on a sum calculated at Rs. 5 per yard, as against the rate of Rs. 3 per sq. yard paid for other plots nearby, in consideration of his binding himself to leave a permanent open space measuring at least 1,500 sq. yards. The buildings to be erected were to be used as residences, a lecture hall, a gymnasium, a club, and for any other institution for the benefit of the working classes. This open space, the Estate Agent thought would be of great benefit to the adjoining buildings, as it was to be used as a recreation ground although only the members of the working classes club had the right to use the grounds. He, therefore, asked that the rent should be calculated on a basis of Rs. 6 per yard, as against Rs. 5 asked for by Mr. Joshi.

The Trustees agreed to lease the land to the Social Service League on the conditions asked for by Mr. Joshi, as it was to be used for the use of the workmen.

MR B. C. PAL'S COMING DEPARTURE TO ENGLAND.

HEARTY SEND-OFF AT CALCUTTA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

A hearty send off was given to Mr. Bepin Chunder Pal on the eve of his sailing to England. In reply to several speakers Mr. Pal addressing the meeting said his aim in going to England was to see how England was purified by the present war and to what extent her psychology had changed. He was not going to England to beg this or that bit of political reform but to ask for the natural right of man. He would ask for that franchise by which no subject of His Majesty in India should suffer in person, property or freedom of association or movement and speech except in consequence of a sentence passed by the ordinary procedure in a court of law. He did not like that his countrymen should suffer on mere suspicion or police report. Indians wanted to be master of their own destinies and settle their own affairs according to their light. He would speak to the British people that there must be a compromise between the rights of a ruler and the freedom of the ruled in the interest of both.

THE PUNJAB AND THE VICEROY.

(Mr. Eardley Norton in "Looker-on.")

India is in the pangs of political childbirth. All around her is change. On one of her frontiers looms the menace of a mismanaged war. Foolish people do foolish things. In the heat and turmoil of national strife words have been written and spoken which calmer times and wiser heads would probably have left unwritten and unsaid. In limited areas arson and murder have been stalking abroad and punishment has been swift on our own subjects though slow-footed on the Afghan. The Government of India has appealed to the people for confidence and co-operation. Neither has been refused. But, go where I may, I find grave doubts have arisen among the multitude whether supreme authority is entitled at present to claim from the millions in India an unquestioning obedience to its dictates, or an unfaltering trust in its methods and its motives. While Lord Curzon, himself once a Viceroy, is flattering his hearers in the House of Lords with the old true story of the Indian's belief in the impartiality of British justice, Lord Chelmsford, the present Viceroy, is daily making it more difficult for the Indian to retain his faith in the wisdom of his rulers, or the saneness of their programme. The riots in the north of India needed, stern and swift handling. They received both, and few men will question either the justice or the policy of dealing speedy and deterrent punishment to miscreants who combined murder with robbery and both with burning. But where commonsense and fair play cannot follow Sir Michael O'Dwyer—fortunately extinct—or Lord Chelmsford is their obstinate insistence that journalists and lawyers, primarily unconnected with any act of violence during the riots, should be relegated for trial to what is practically a drum-head Court Martial and there he refused the privilege of being defended by Counsel of their own choice. Though martial law had been proclaimed at Lahore, the civil tribunals were still left open, and no legitimate argument has been, or, in my view, can be raised in defence of a policy which tore batches of men away from the protection of the established law courts of the country and handed them over to the mercy of tribunals from whose summary methods there was no right of appeal. I am willing to believe that the Viceroy acted on the most scrupulous dictates of conscience and of duty. But his conscience and his canons of duty stand challenged and arraigned at the bar of public opinion.

The Way of Calamity

No-one has told us yet—can anyone discharge that task with satisfaction?—why, the Editor of the "Tribune" and the rest of the panel after him were put up before specially formed Courts instead of the ordinary existing machinery of the Civil Law. There was no particular need for haste. In the Editor's case—the only one with which I am partially conversant—there were serious questions of legal construction in the law of libel, if not completely outside the competency of the trying officers, at least serious enough to invite the attention of the highest courts in the jurisdiction. Why were these men deprived of the safeguard of the regular Courts of Law? I have never heard any answer attempted except the malodorous suggestion that as some Englishmen had been murdered policy demanded a holocaust independent of proportion or of facts. A very high authority in India—being next the rose if not the rose herself—has recently declared that an Englishman's life is sacrosanct in India, and that so far as in him lay he would so enforce retribution as to make it impossible for an Indian to look into an Englishman's face without fear. That way calamity lies. Why is an Englishman's life more sacrosanct than an Indian's! How can any plain-thinking man expect to receive Indian respect, sympathy or support for authority if authority wilfully steps out of the paths of righteousness and makes a travesty of the elementary principles of justice? What the man in the street wants to know—and the enormous majority in India are all men in the street—is why citizens of education and position physically unconnected with the riots in the North have been snatched from the courts of municipal law and subjected to summary courts of procedure; why the ordinary safeguards have been denied to them; why such counsel as appeared were forbidden to take notes of the evidence; why the accused have been deprived of the usual protective accompaniment of an appeal; why they were not permitted to be represented by Counsel of their own choice; why a barrier was erected in favour of the professional men residing in Lahore;—and, lastly, why those who have been convicted have been subjected to sentences which are brutal exhibitions of superior force—unredeemed by one tinge of judicial balance. The punishments adjudged are indicative of the mental frame and intellectual attitude of the judges to whom these unfortunates were confided.

Violation of British Justice.

The refusal to permit the accused to choose his Counsel was a serious and unhappy violation of the foundations of British justice. If there be a widespread belief that the Government of the Punjab backed by the Government of India were afraid that facts might leak out of which both were ashamed and, therefore, rigorously excluded professional men who they knew would not lightly be terrified into silence or submission, the Governments have only themselves to blame. No-one has yet explained why the order of exclusion was passed. To what is this conspiracy of silence due? It would not, according to legal presumption, be unfair to infer that those who can explain and will not are, either afraid, or ashamed of the only truthful explanation they can offer. The only other alternative is that, having a reasonable solution, they hold the general public in such contempt, and are so wrapped up in the contemplation of their own political, moral, and other virtues, that they will not stoop to touch the populace with a reply. Yet it is to the populace they appeal for sympathy, for trust, for confidence, for help! They will get plenty of lip-service, they will be swamped with protestations of loyalty. Every man who is jealous of his knighted neighbour will prostrate himself for a flimsy and unearned decoration. The Legislative Councils will race for Kaiser-i-Hinds and official certificates of membership in the Empire of which all their lives they have already been unacknowledged, but taxed, members. Adulation will wet the feet and imperil the creased trousers of the Imperial Executive. Its flood will rise till every Nephalococcygian will salute his own reflection in his shaving glass as the shadow of a Julius Caesar. But there the superficial idolatry will end. Deep in their hearts throughout the broad miles of British India men will harbour a just resentment against the infringment upon acknowledged principles of right, the defiance of established canons of justice, the contemptuous disregard of public opinion which protested, and in vain, against the deprivation from accused persons of their right of competent and unfettered self-defence.

Sir Sankaran Nair's Mission.

I do not know if the rumour be true, but I have heard it said that to one of the appeals preferred the Imperial Government replied that it had satisfied itself that the men were efficiently defended. If so, it has in fact been incorrectly informed. The test of efficiency lies with the accused, not with the Government, and no Government can claim that its own valuation of the efficiency of defending counsel shall override the judgment of the accused who had to pay the cost. While I was at Simla, and after I had been forbidden to enter the Promised Land overflowing with O'Dwyer's and Martial Area Courts, a young barrister from Lahore came to me in deep distress, and told me that, though wholly unqualified to defend, he had been forced by the lack of Counsel to appear. If half the stories I have heard about the conduct of the tribunals be true, there should be a public enquiry into the question, and all the convictions quashed. Sir Sankaran Nair, whose resignation from the Imperial Council deprives it of its one strong, liberal opponent of executive shortcoming, will soon be on his way home. He will add to his services to this country and help to re-establish waning faith in British justice if he will use his knowledge and his courage to enlighten the people in England as to the conditions of things now in India. I shall be home myself soon, and I shall be glad to testify of my own knowledge to the changes, multiplying every day, which threaten the administration of the law, and sow broadcast the seeds of justifiable anger and sullen discontent. If the ordinary legal procedure be suspended without cause—and up to date no one has suggested cause,—if men and women see their nearest and dearest flung to specially constituted courts and refused without reason the aid of the men they would retain, if men's anger is aggravated by sentences such as those which marked the ferocity of the Huns and which no English Judge would dare to emulate even against a German in England;—if these things be patent and visible to us common folk, who at least count numerically, can we wonder that resentment is the daily associates of most men's lives.

Public Dissatisfaction, Amazement and Alarm.

I have moved much of late, and wherever I go,—Saharanpur, Simla, Nagpur, Aurangabad or Calcutta,—I hear but one constant expression of dissatisfaction, amazement and alarm. The irony of my position is that the charges against the Government are true. I can offer no apology, I can say nothing in extenuation. My own countrymen in power here venture upon experiments from which they would recoil at Home. The reason is obvious. They are autocrats here; they are embarrassed by public opinion in England. The encroachments upon the municipal courts are growing more frequent and more dangerous. Acts intended for extraordinary emergencies are utilised for purposes outside the spirit of the law. The Government is conscious of its power and strength. It is beyond assail, for its assailants are all struggling for decorations. In its security, its action grows. Who has yet explained why the Katarpur rioters,—Lord Sydenham's pet theme—are being tried under the Defence of India Act, instead of in the ordinary Courts of law? What justification is pretended for depriving men unsoiled by any political stain of their rights to depositions, to publicity, to appeal? These facts are incontrovertible, and they stick and fester in the minds of the people.

The Simla Peril.

Simla only meets the gentlemen whose shirt-fronts are besmudged with medals, already bestowed, or to be bestowed in the near future. Simla knows nothing of the feeling in centres to which, as a lawyer, I penetrate. Nor can Simla cultivate free men's speech as free men speak it to me. And I affirm that throughout India there is growing and extending a feeling that the rulers in their jealousy are growing careless of the machinery they use; that the old reverence for the law is dying out and the law's place being usurped by delegates from the executive. Unless something be done shortly to arrest a trend of criticism which I conceive to be well founded, we shall end in a calamity than which we could receive no greater blow,—the final disappearance of all faith in the justice and equity of British rule. *Hoc volo sic jubeo* has a sonorous sound, but the times are gone when a Viceroy could inscribe it upon his banners and shout out its ethics to subservient crowds from the windows of a special saloon. The crowds are still there, and the banners are still fluttering in the breeze. But the obsequiousness is only on the surface, skin-deep. I am as ready to support active authority, as any man in India. But it must be guided and controlled by justice. Emergencies need, I admit, exceptional measures. But no emergency can justify the curtailment of the right of self-defence. Not less than the Viceroy, the Governors and the local administrations is every Englishman in India a trustee for the honour and fair fame of Great Britain. And I cannot attorn in silence to acts which imperil each, and tend to create the impression that Englishmen are more forgetful to-day than of old of principles for which their ancestors fought in the centuries gone by and for which their children have laid down their lives uncomplainingly to-day.

When I was refused a touch with my clients at Lahore I telegraphed to them to refuse to plead on the express ground that they were not allowed their Counsel. I told them they would be convicted in any event, and begged them not to weaken their position by attorning to a court which refused audience to their Counsel. Instead of accepting my advice, they pleaded "not guilty," and entered upon their defence. But for the larger faith which can "stretch a hand through time to catch the far-off interest of tears" I should be utterly hopeless of seeing the Indian harden into a man. He will talk by the hour, and he will talk well. He will threaten *Satyagraha* and offer to serve in jail. But put him face to face with imprisonment with hard labour, and he becomes instantly a shapeless mass of cartilage and mucus. When he gets rid of this propensity he can begin to talk of Home Rule. And of this propensity, he will not shake himself free until he has learnt not merely to speak, but to act against wrong, to combine by constitutional steps against the tyranny of authority, and, recognising the moral and political value of self-respect, abandon the insane itching to sit like a curled poodle on a dais waiting to be fed.

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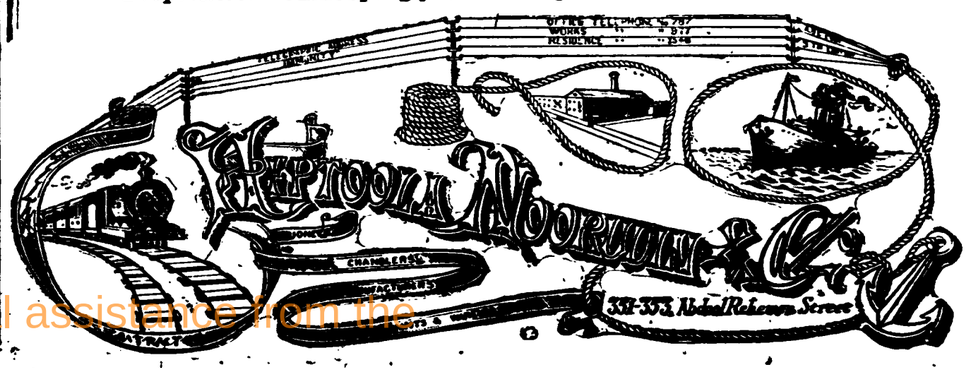

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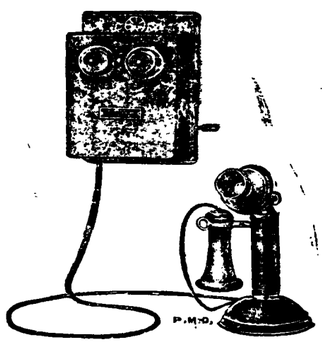

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BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

(*Contributed.*)

It may be of interest to the general public to know of some of the new and varied activities of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council in connection with methods for improving the conditions under which women live and work in these days of progress and readjustment.

To assist in carrying out this very important and far-reaching scheme, it was found that an up-to-date hand book, compiled on the lines of the well known year books that are so useful for reference, and including information of various kinds essentially connected with women's work in India, would be a necessity. The Council accordingly arranged for the preparation of this, and its publication will mark one very distinct step in the progress of the general work, for the work done by the Hand Book Committee will benefit many of the other committees which are carrying on the Council's work.

Possibly no Sub-Committee of the Women's Council will find this *vade mecum*, a more valuable asset than will the new Women's Employment and Information Bureau lately organised by the Council.

By its means, the Bureau workers will without difficulty acquire detailed knowledge of the facilities for training women and girls in India, so that they may help applicants with advice as to how to qualify for suitable work and equip themselves for the posts they seek.

Now that very few of the "War posts" that were created by the exigencies of the last few years are still in existence, competition among women-workers will be keener, and it behoves those who intend to succeed to prepare themselves to depend less on influence than on ability, which, after all, must prove the final test. Through acquaintance with, and knowledge of all the intricacies of the work chosen will be the "Open Sesame" to the land of Independence—the goal of the woman-worker who thus equipped, will find she not only increases her own self-respect, but helps to raise the whole standard of women's labour, a legacy she should be proud to hand on to her successors. This is the spirit the Bombay Presidency Women's Council longs to foster and it will be the chief object of the Employment Bureau which will not confine itself merely to bringing applicants into touch with employers. The members of the Employment Bureau Committee offer their voluntary services to carry on this work and will make every effort in dealing with special cases to obtain information and advice from those best qualified to give this.

It is hoped that applicants who wish to communicate with the Bureau will address themselves to the Honorary Secretary, Women's Employment Bureau, Bombay Presidency Women's Council, Mayo Road, Bombay.

A useful purpose will also be served by the stall, to be opened on Tuesday's and Saturday's in the Council's Office, for the sale of laces, embroideries, cakes, knick-knacks, etc. By its means, societies affiliated to the Council, missions, work rooms, etc., which do not keep permanent sale depots in Bombay, as well as individual members, who may be skilled in handicrafts may find a ready sale for their goods.

The chief object of this Presidency Women's Council is to associate women of all races for their mutual help and the service of others, and the Council is striving with all its power to carry out this useful purpose.

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TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As your paper is always on the side of justice and well-known for fearlessly exposing every sort of nonsense you will be good enough to bring the following facts to the knowledge of the public and thus secure the abandonment of a procedure in the Share Bazaar never before known or heard of. As you are well aware the shares of the Assurance Company formerly to be floated under the name of The Tata Prudential Assurance Co., but now floated under the name of the New India Assurance Company, Ltd., were taken up by the promoters and their favourites and no opportunity was given to the public to subscribe for these shares. Subsequently, these shares were sold to the public at a very heavy premium. I am not concerned either with the sale or purchase of these shares, but it has been brought to my knowledge that the promoters of the Company who have underwritten the shares of the Company and sold them at a premium thereafter, that instead of applying for the shares in their own name, are giving application forms to the persons to whom they might have sold the shares. They request the purchasers to sign such application forms. My view is that the purchasers should call upon the vendors to give them actual share certificates or allotment receipts and should pay money only after the shares are transferred to their name. The promoters who want to make a profit of Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 per share, do not even intend to pay the call or allotment money, but are persuading some interested parties to sign such application forms. The public should refuse to sign such application forms, but should insist that the vendors should first of all get the shares and that moneys should be paid only after the shares are transferred in their name in the Company's books. I have therefore to request the public to remain very firm in this instance and should refuse to sign any application form that may be presented to them by their brokers. I have taken legal opinion on the point and I am assured that no vendor can call upon any purchaser to sign any application form as he is now called upon to sign and before the vendor is entitled to his money he should not only get the share certificates, but must also get them transferred in the purchaser's name.

—Yours, etc.,
CHHOTALAL ATMARAM KAJI.
Girgaum, July 28.

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